

## Trend of Today's Markets

Stocks easy. Bonds easy. Curb soft.  
Foreign exchange steady. Cotton heavy.  
Wheat higher. Corn mixed.

VOL. 90. NO. 139.

JAPANESE  
CONTINUE  
TO ADVANCE  
ON SUCHOW

Army Driving North From  
Nanking Draws Within  
Striking Distance of Peng-  
hu, 80 Miles South of  
Railway City.

SHANTUNG FORCE  
ALSO MOVES CLOSER

Station at Suchow Bombed;  
Civilians Ordered to Leave  
—Chinese Report Recap-  
ture of Two Towns in  
Hangchow Area.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 22.—Two Japanese armies driving toward the strategic Langhai railway moved closer today to Suchow, Kiangsu Province junction.

Suchow's civilian population was ordered to leave, strong defense positions were constructed in the surrounding hills, entrances to the city were barricaded and highways radiating west to Honan Province, north to Shantung and south to Nanking were blocked.

The Japanese army, advancing from Nanking, reached Langhai, within striking distance of the important agricultural trading center of Penghu, on the Hwai River approximately 80 miles south of Suchow.

Outflanking Move Possible.  
Suchow is reported to be heavily defended by Chinese troops, military observers thought the Japanese would swing away from the Tientsin-Pukow railway and attempt to cross the Hwai River below the city. By this maneuver they would try to outflank the Chinese and proceed toward Suchow without assaulting Penghu.

Another Japanese army, reinforced with 20,000 cavalry and artillery, was pushing toward Suchow from Shantung Province, slowly fighting its way southward along the Tientsin-Pukow railway. This line crosses the important east-west Langhai railway at Suchow.

The Japanese navy announced that the railway station at Suchow was bombed after observation planes flying over the city were fired on.

Chinese Report Gains.  
On the Hangchow front, about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai, Chinese reported they had recaptured Shantung and Anchi, in North China Province.

Chinese said there had been intensive engagements on the Wuhu front, southwest of Nanking.

Twenty Japanese bombing planes sought to demolish the Chinese counter-offensive in the Hangchow sector. The planes, taking advantage of clearing skies after three days of rain, bombed the Hangchow-Hanchang Railway and the town of Chobien, in Chekiang Province, and Yushan, in Anhwei Province.

A Japanese spokesman said the raiders destroyed hangars and equipment on Chinese air fields at both places without challenge from the air.

Within a few miles south and southeast of Shanghai and at times in view of observers in Shanghai, 12 bombing planes attacked six positions of Chinese guerrilla bands in the Fuchow area. The irregulars were reported scattered, and many killed while Japanese infantry assaulted remnants of Chinese fighting forces, killing 400 of the main force of 1,000 men.

Air Raids in South China.  
In South China, the Japanese reported bombing junks on the river near Canton and truck convoys along the Canton-Kowloon highway, on the presumption these convoys were loaded with munitions.

At Tientsin, military patrols were established in the British concession to reassure Chinese residents, after an attempt yesterday to assassinate Gen. Li Tu, former Manchurian guerrilla chieftain. Ten Chinese gunmen, finding him away, killed one of his nephews and wounded another.

TEN MORE OUTLAWS KILLED  
Shot by Philippine Constabulary in  
All-Day Battle.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—Ten more outlaws were killed and two wounded in an all-day battle yesterday between Philippine constabulary and Moros in Lanao province, according to reports today. Five soldiers were wounded in the fight, climaxed by the capture and execution of a Moro leader, Col. Luther Stevens of Wesson, who commanded the constabulary.

INCOMES OF \$1,000,000  
OR MORE REPORTED BY  
61 PERSONS FOR 1936

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—SIXTY-ONE persons—the largest number in two years—paid taxes on net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more last year, the Treasury disclosed today.

One had an income between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in 1936 (1937 taxes based on 1936 income); four between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000; 14 between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000; nine between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, and 33 between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. The names were not made public.

There were 33 the previous year. In 1929 there were 613. The fewest million-dollar incomes were reported in 1932—20.

U.S. PROTEST TO JAPAN  
ON EMBASSY RAIDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department announced today that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew had made "emphatic representations" to the Japanese Government on "15 cases of irregular entry of American property at Nanking by Japanese soldiers."

Ambassador Grew protested also, the department said, against Japanese soldiers taking away forcibly 10 Chinese women refugees living on the American properties.

As a result of the protest, the department reported, two officials of the Japanese embassy in Nanking and Major Hongo of the garrison commander's staff there gave "assurances" that adequate steps were now being taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Ambassador Grew's protest was based on dispatches from Consul Allison. Allison reported that between noon of Jan. 15 and noon of Jan. 18 Japanese soldiers entered American property at Nanking 15 times.

English Archaeologist Who Recently  
Discovered Grave of Pharaoh  
Menes, Gives Details.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—The tomb of a nobleman of the Second Dynasty, sealed 5100 years ago, was reported found today by W. B. Emery, the English Egyptologist, who two weeks ago unearthed what may be the true tomb of Menes, the first Pharaoh, made his latest discovery at Sakkarah in seeking the graves of Menes' servants.

The contents of this second tomb, including a great crumbling coffin, alabaster bowls and other objects, apparently had not been disturbed since burial. There even were skull bones of a slaughtered bull left in the tomb for "sustenance" in the after life.

Egyptologists hitherto had thought the chances of finding such a tomb intact were negligible.

FAIR TONIGHT AND TOMORROW.  
LITTLE TEMPERATURE CHANGE

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## END OF WAR FAR OFF PARLIAMENT IN JAPAN IS TOLD

Premier Outlines Basic Policy and War Minister Says Army Must Be Increased.

TERMS THAT CHINA REJECTED DISCLOSED  
Leaders Express Gratification for Friendly Understanding by U. S., Permitting Panay Settlement

By the Associated Press.  
TOKYO, Jan. 22.—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, Naval Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and War Minister General Gen Sugiyama presented to the Japanese Parliament today a detailed account of the six and one-half months of conflict in China.

Their general conclusions were that China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had refused to make peace, therefore a new and favorable China Government was necessary; that an end to the undeclared war still was far distant; and that the army must greatly increase its strength in China.

Each expressed gratification for friendly understanding by the United States and Britain, permitting peaceful settlement of incidents like sinking of the American gunboat Panay; re-emphasized Japan's regret for such incidents, and renewed assurances every effort was being made to avoid injury to third powers.

Will Declare War If Necessary.  
Answering questions from the floor of Parliament, Premier Prince Konoye said that "if necessary Japan will declare war against the Chiang Kai-shek regime but will never deal with it." He said the Government was taking every measure to destroy the National Chinese Government and was aiding the provisional Government established under Japanese inspiration at conquered Peking.

Finance Minister Okunobu Kaya reported that it was necessary to raise vast amounts of money, partly by increased taxes and principally through bond issues.

The regular budget of 2,867,000,000 yen (\$28,760,000) was to be supplemented with a special budget for war expenses, Kaya said. Anticipating a rise in commodity prices, he announced maximums would be fixed, and detailed plans for a managed economy.

Basic Aims for Future.  
The Premier dealt with broad and basic aims for the future.

Prince Konoye said that while Japan was ready to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, and the legitimate rights and interests of third powers there, the Japanese Government did hope for a new and co-operative Chinese government.

He emphasized throughout his address a need for the closest economic co-operation by China, Japan and her protectors Manchukuo, otherwise assuming they already constituted a single Asiatic bloc.

This basic principle in the field of industry, Prince Konoye said, must be to increase the nation's productive power under one, comprehensive plan covering China, Japan and Manchukuo.

"Far distant still is an end to the conflict," the Premier admitted. "I should expect it will be a long time before a settlement is reached."

"Our is a momentous task, unparalleled in history. We never shall succeed in accomplishing the task, unless all show a dauntless spirit of gladly and courageously offering ourselves to the country."

He concluded with a national appeal for still greater sacrifices, praised troops in China, and observed:

"We all rejoice, for the sake of world peace, that the tripartite anti-Comintern agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy was completed through the participation of Italy."

Foreign Minister Hirota disclosed the peace terms offered through Germany to China, which Chiang Kai-shek refused. This program, he said, was:

"First, China should abandon her pro-Communist, anti-Japanese, anti-Manchukuo policies to collaborate with Japan and Manchukuo in their anti-Comintern policy."

"Secondly, establishment of demilitarized zones in necessary localities and a special regime for said localities."

"Thirdly, conclusion of an economic agreement among Japan, China and Manchukuo."

"Fourthly, China to pay Japan necessary indemnities."

Hirota said China did not reply in any sincere manner, therefore the Japanese Government no longer would deal with him.

The Foreign Minister paid tribute to the United States for her "fair and just attitude" toward the Chinese-Japanese conflict and said "the importance of American understanding of conduct of our foreign affairs needs scarcely to be mentioned."

He asserted Japan's policy toward Britain was maintenance of traditional friendship, and "I desire to urge upon our own people to stand solidly behind this policy."

After for Larger Army.  
War Minister General Sugiyama said that "We cannot make any predictions about development of

## Nazi War Minister and Bride



FIELD MARSHAL VON BLOMBERG and FRAU VON BLOMBERG pictured during a visit to the Leipzig Zoo following their secret marriage recently.

the international situation" and voiced the need for an increased Japanese army.

He asserted Chinese had put more than 1,500,000 men in the field in the last six months, and that more than half of them had been Financiers. The Chinese army lost sight with fall of Nanking, but Chiang failed to realize this and was preparing for further resistance, the War Minister said.

Admiral Yonai in his address reported that the navy had been more successful than first expected, and presently was supreme both on China waters and in the air in North and Central China.

He held that Chiang's alleged dependence on third-power aid was one reason that there was no immediate likelihood of an end to hostilities.

Finance Minister Kaya said it was necessary to regulate the Empire's finances on the basis of the conflict continuing at length, that there was no ground for apprehensions abroad that the hostilities would impair Japan's economic position, and gave assurance the exchange rate would continue at stable level.

The Government planned to adjust international payments by promoting exports, encouraging gold production, regulating imports and decreasing foreign payments and curtailing domestic gold consumption.

While there would be some temporary tax increases, the Finance Minister explained, a plan for thorough and general tax revision had been abandoned.

16 OIL COMPANIES AND 30 MEN ARE CONVICTED OF PLOT  
Continued From Page One.

Immunity penalties of a year's imprisonment, a \$5000 fine, or both, were imposed on 16 oil companies and 30 men in a plot to sabotage the industry.

The defense contended the Government encouraged the buying of oil from independent refiners by the major companies during and after the NRA code in 1935 and 1936.

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Judge Stone, in his charge to the jury, said the defendants had no authority for combined action to raise prices. The only ones who could have given such authority were the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and neither did, the Judge said.

He instructed the jury to determine whether the gasoline purchases were the cause of the Midwestern wholesale price rise that began in 1935, and whether the companies had an unlawful agreement among themselves to buy from the independent refiners.

Judge Stone said affirmative answers in each instance were necessary for a conviction.

William Crawford of Superior, Wis., wound up the arguments for the Government with the declaration that the defendants "saw an opportunity to go out and make a killing" because of the condition of the gasoline market during 1935.

Many Freed by Judge.  
Originally three trade publications went to trial along with 23 oil companies and 46 of their executives and minor executives. The indictment charged the trade journals assisted the alleged conspiracy by publishing as the spot market the prices paid by the major companies in the buying program.

At the close of the Government's case, Judge Stone on Government motion freed the publications, an editor and five oil companies. On motions for directed verdicts, Judge Stone acquitted two more oil companies and 11 of the individuals, reducing the number of defendants to 16 companies and 30 persons.

Throughout the rest of the case, prosecutors took the position that although the publications were innocent, their quotations—which controlled prices charged to the jobbers—were raised indirectly by the action of the majors in creating an artificial demand for otherwise surplus gasoline.

Basic of Defense.  
The defense was based, first, on the N. R. A. under which the de-

fendants asserted their buying program began with approval, or at least acquiescence, of code authorities; second, on the contention that regardless of any N. R. A. the program was a reasonable co-operative activity for improvement of an industry and as such was legal under the so-called "rule of reason" attached to Sherman Anti-Trust Act cases by the United States Supreme Court. Prices rose, the defense contended, because of the natural law of supply and demand.

The trial began Oct. 4. The courtroom, seating only 200 persons with the use of many folding chairs. There were nearly 75 attorneys.

Fourteen jurors—two alternates who did not participate in the verdict—were kept in custody at a hotel throughout the nearly four months of the trial. Their families were allowed to visit them in the courtroom on Christmas day under the eyes of the bailiffs.

Of all the persons connected with the case, only one was incapacitated during the trial. S. J. Abelson, one of six shorthand reporters who worked in 10-minute relays, fell on the ice coming to court one day and suffered a broken wrist. He was unable to continue work.

Record of 11,000 Pages.  
The typewritten record of the trial reached a total of 11,000 pages. The actual cost of the trial was estimated at \$75,000. This does not take into account the grand jury investigations (there were two cost around \$60,000), preliminary investigation by the Department of Justice, or the expenses of the defense, including counsel fees, maintenance of a temporary oil headquarters here from which a large segment of the industry was directed, and loss of time at work by executives whose combined salaries run into seven figures. The influx of the visitors created a housing shortage in Madison and a boom in rentals.

The Government took 18 tons of documents from oil companies' files and produced a large quantity of them in court. Besides introducing another stack of records, the defense offered such large items as a model oil derrick and pumping rig operated electrically, a model segment of the industry was directed, and loss of time at work by executives whose combined salaries run into seven figures.

There were 1062 exhibits and 73 witnesses—39 of them called by the prosecution—testified.

"Major Victory," Cummings Says; Another Suit Pending.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Justice Department officials described the Madison oil case as "probably the most important anti-trust case since the Sugar Trust, and certainly the biggest oil company case since dissolution of the Standard Oil Co. in 1911."

Attorney-General Cummings said, "Naturally, I am gratified" at the verdict. "It is a major victory."

Still pending under the oil companies is another indictment, returned at Madison Dec. 22, 1936. This indictment names as defendants 23 oil companies, including many who figured in the case just decided, and 46 individuals. They are charged with violating the anti-trust law by allegedly restricting gasoline jobbers' margins in 10 Midwestern states.

Others Under Indictment.  
The price-fixing indictment is still pending against the following oil company officers who were not on trial:

Bernard L. Majewski, Chicago, vice-president, Deep Rock Oil Corporation.

Keith Fanshier, Chicago, petroleum editor, Chicago Journal of Commerce.

John A. Brown, New York, president, Socony Vacuum Co.

Frank R. Costes, New York, vice-president, Cities Service Export Co.

D. W. Harris, Shreveport, La., general manager, Louisiana Oil Refining Co.

Edward Karstedt, Denver, Colo., former vice-president, Continental Oil Co.

J. F. Drake, Pittsburgh, president, Gulf Refining Co.

William V. Hartmann, Pittsburgh, vice-president, Gulf Refining Co.

H. C. Meyer, Pittsburgh, and O.

## BAR SUES TO ENJOIN 'WIDOW SETTLED SUIT' 'BECAUSE OF THREAT' CONSTABLE'S NOTICES

Asks Court to Stop Allegedly Illegal Practices of Collection Agency.

The St. Louis Bar Association took its first legal action in a campaign against use of Constables' notices to obtain collection of bills when it filed an injunction suit in Circuit Court yesterday to prevent a collection agency from continuing alleged improper and illegal practices.

The petition, directed against the Berns Adjustment Agency, 312 North Grand boulevard, asks use of the notices bearing a Constable's name and advising debtors to appear at his office and pay bills to avoid suit was illegal. It charged unauthorized practice of law.

Also attacked was the alleged practice of the company in sending a series of notices to employers of persons against whom it had accounts for collection.

John Berns, head of the agency, told a Post-Dispatch reporter it had sent no constables' duns and suggested that if any were received by persons against whom it had bills, they had been sent by the agency's clients. Letters were written to employers in some cases, he said, only to learn if the debtor were employed. Berns denied that he or an associate, William Sanders, also a defendant, had engaged in unauthorized law practice since the agency filed no suits.

The Bar Association has complained that some Constables have permitted unrestricted use by collection agencies of blanks bearing the Constable's name and headed, "Notice Preceding Docket for Trial."

The petition was filed by George L. Stumm, president of the St. Louis Bar Association, and members of its Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law.

H. Carlisle, Houston, Tex., officers of Gulf Oil Corporation.

A question of immunity was involved in the cases of Majewski and Fanshier, who testified before the grand jury.

Sugar Trust Case.  
The Sugar Trust case, which attorneys said paralleled the Madison case in importance, was launched during the last days of the Hoover administration in the Southern District of New York. The Government charged the Sugar Institute, Inc., and other individuals and corporations with conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign commerce by fixing the price of refined cane sugar and controlling major channels of distribution. In February, 1936, the Supreme Court affirmed the lower court decision upholding the Government.

Several anti-trust suits involving grand industrial domains are in litigation. The Aluminum Co. of America must reply soon in a New York Federal Court to Government charges that it exercises a virtual monopoly over the aluminum market.

Another suit charges the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies with monopolizing the telegraph communications field by contracts which the Government asserts guarantees to each exclusive railroad and hotel property rights.

Careers of Three St. Louisans Who Were Found Guilty.  
Alexander Fraser, president of the Shell Petroleum Corporation for more than four years, is a native of Scotland and 48 years old. He is head of the Shell Pipe Line Corporation, an affiliated concern.

The Shell Petroleum Corporation, with headquarters at Thirteenth and Locust streets, is in the general oil business, producing and refining petroleum and selling it over a large area of the country.

Paul E. Lukin, vice-president in charge of marketing and general sales manager of the Shell Petroleum Corporation since March, 1935, resigned, has been with the Shell interests since 1915. His home is at 420 Algonquin place, Webster Groves.

Holbrook T. Ashton, general manager of the Lubrite division of the Standard Oil Co., Inc., 4140 Lindell boulevard, came here in 1922 as vice-president and general manager of the Lubrite Refining Co. Since 1935 this has been a refining and marketing division of Socony-Vacuum, which was a merger of two old Standard Oil interests.

During the N. R. A. period, Ashton was vice-chairman of the petroleum code labor committee for a region of 12 Middle Western states and a member of the marketing committee. He is 46 years old and resides at 8038 Davis drive, Clayton.

Four Army Officers Killed  
Americans' Auto Hits Tree After Blowout in Philippines.  
MANILA, Jan. 22.—Four United States Army officers were killed tonight when their automobile crashed into a tree after a blowout. The dead: Capt. S. M. Devans, Capt. George V. Ehrhardt, First Lieut. Milton A. Acklen and First Lieut. Henry P. Crowell. Capt. Paul A. Ridge was injured.

The five officers were returning to Fort Stotsenberg from maneuvers. They were crossing a dry river bed near Angeles, Pampanga Province, when the accident occurred.

## WIDOW SETTLED SUIT 'BECAUSE OF THREAT' 'SETTLEMENT FOR \$5000 OF A \$85,000 DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD FOR THE DEATH OF JOHN R. STEWART, A SWITCHMAN, WAS SET ASIDE BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE GEORGE H. MOORE YESTERDAY AFTER THE CLAIMANT, STEWART'S WIDOW, TESTIFIED THAT HER SON-IN-LAW, EMPLOYEE OF ANOTHER RAILROAD, WAS THREATENED WITH LOSS OF HIS JOB UNLESS SHE SETTLED. HER SUIT WAS REPEATED FOR TRIAL.'

Agreement Voided by Court; Her Story Is Railroad Was to Fire Son-in-Law.

Settlement for \$5000 of a \$85,000 damage suit against the Southern Railroad for the death of John R. Stewart, a switchman, was set aside by United States District Judge George H. Moore yesterday after the claimant, Stewart's widow, testified that her son-in-law, employee of another railroad, was threatened with loss of his job unless she settled. Her suit was repeated for trial.

Testifying in support of her allegations that attorneys for the Southern Railroad induced an attorney for the Terminal Railroad Association to threaten her son-in-law with discharge unless she settled, the widow, Mrs. Mary Stewart, testified she had been worried as to what would happen to her daughter and the daughter's two small children if the son-in-law, Henry Hamm, were to lose his job as switchman for the Terminal. "Jobs," she told the Court, "are hard to keep these days."

Unswayed by Callers.  
Mrs. Stewart, who is 55 years old, testified also that persistent efforts of representatives of the Southern Railroad to persuade her to settle undid her and finally forced her to leave her home in East St. Louis. To avoid them, she said, she traveled from place to place, going to Hodgeville, Ky., and Salem, Ill., and other towns in the Middle West. Her home now is at 3908 Washington boulevard.

One of the railroad's representatives followed her by automobile from Salem to Centralia, Ill., she testified, and another obtained an interview by representing he was an employee of a Government agency. She told the railroad representatives that she was represented by attorney, Charles P. Noel, and referred them to him, she said.

An allegation in her motion to set aside the settlement was that it was made without knowledge or consent of her attorney, Noel, was suspended from practice of law in Missouri State courts for two years June 30, 1936, but the order did not affect his practice in Federal courts.

Recalls Remark About Noel.  
H. B. Haun, a claim agent for the Southern, testified Mrs. Stewart did not disclose that she had an attorney until after the settlement Nov. 30 when she said in a joking manner, "I wonder if you could get me a pass to Florida so I can get away from that man Noel."

Joseph L. Howell, general attorney for the Terminal Railroad, testified there had been no threat to discharge Hamm. Haun said he had asked Howell to talk to Hamm because Hamm was blocking a settlement.

Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis, representing the Southern Railroad, testified Howell sent Hamm to him and Hamm said then that Mrs. Stewart would be satisfied with \$5000. Both Campbell and one of his law partners, R. H. Wienecke, said Mrs. Stewart appeared "well satisfied" with the \$5000. Her chief concern, Wienecke testified, was to get the Southern to pay her attorney's fee. He agreed that would be done, he said.

Stewart, his widow testified, died of hemorrhages in an East St. Louis hospital Feb. 14, two days after his arm was crushed between two freight cars in the Southern's East St. Louis yards. She filed the \$85,000 suit last April.

Soviet Refuses to Let U. S. Envoy See Mrs. Robinson  
Hull Informed Such Interviews Are Not Permitted During Course of an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Soviet Government has refused, at least temporarily, the request that a United States Embassy official be allowed to see Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens, who is under arrest in Russia on suspicion of espionage.

Secretary of State Hull said he had been informed that the Soviet internal authorities do not permit representatives of any foreign country to visit persons in prison during the course of an investigation and that the Soviet Government said no exception could be made.

A few days ago Soviet authorities informed American officials that Mrs. Rubens had been detained on suspicion of espionage following the arrest of a man, presumably her husband, with whom she entered Russia on false passports under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Donald Louis Robinson."

The Soviet statement added it had been ascertained that Mrs. Rubens entered Russia with a passport in the name of Ruth Norma Robinson. It was stated, however, that the Soviet visa was valid, by which it was understood that, as Mrs. Robinson, she had entered Russia openly. This fact was regarded here as a mitigating circumstance. If the visa had been forged she might have faced serious consequences.

\$46,000 Jewelry Holdup.  
TORONTO, Jan. 22.—Three armed and masked men today raided a downtown wholesale jewelry establishment and took jewelry valued at \$46,000. Thirty minutes later police arrested a man they found carrying a pistol and a mask.

Movie Cartoon Pioneer Dies.  
PARIS, Jan. 22.—Emile Cohl, one of the pioneers in development of animated movie cartoons, died Thursday in a hospital at Ville Julis, near Paris. He was 81 years old.

## 56 KILLED IN AIR RAIDS BY BOTH SIDES IN SPAIN

Loyalists Attack Salamanca, Rebel Capital, as Result of Insurgent Bombings on Eastern Coast.

By the Associated Press.  
BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 22.—Insurgent air raiders dropped bombs on this Spanish Government capital before dawn today. No casualty figures were announced.

A Government communiqué says 47 persons were killed by insurgent air raids in Eastern Spain yesterday, while Government war planes bombed Salamanca, insurgent capital, in reprisal.

The communiqué says nearly nine tons of explosives and shrapnel were dropped on Salamanca by 20 large bombers.

The principal insurgent attacks were at Reus and Castellon, on the east coast, where 40 were killed, and at Cuenca, half way between Madrid and Valencia, where seven were killed and 19 wounded.

The insurgents also raided Prat, Monest and Hospitalet, near Barcelona, but the Government reports there was little damage.

"On learning of insurgent air raids on Reus, where a large number of persons wholly unconnected with military activities have perished," the communiqué says, "the general command ordered 20 big Republican (Government) bombers to raid Salamanca where orders for the slaughter of Republicans from airplanes are issued by the foreign general staff surrounding (Generalissimo Francisco) Franco."

Whole Street of Slums in Salamanca Wrecked by Bombs.  
By the Associated Press.  
SALAMANCA, Spain, Jan. 22.—Nine persons were killed and more than 20 wounded yesterday when Salamanca, insurgent headquarters, underwent the worst air raid it has suffered in the 18-month civil war.

Authorities say the bombs missed all military objectives and public buildings.

Explosives fell principally in a working class district, smashing a whole street of slums and a laborer's safe.

Officials report one bomb made a direct hit on a convent school housing 200 girls, but only a nun was wounded.

Bombs shattered windows in the hotel where the British mission to Generalissimo Francisco Franco is staying, but there were no casualties. The mission is headed by Sir Robert Hodgson.

Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire and insurgent planes took to the air. The attacking planes then dropped remaining bombs on open country and escaped in the direction of Madrid.

Insurgents declare their bombing raids on the Mediterranean coast have destroyed electric plants supplying power for half of Catalonia and a large part of the Valencia region. Gasoline storage tanks at Valencia, set afire by an air attack, have been blazing for two days, the insurgents say.

Rebels Report Flyers Destroyed 100 Government Trucks.  
By the Associated Press.  
ZARAGOZA, Spain, Jan. 22.—The Spanish insurgent air fleet, continuing a wide-scale drive against the Madrid army, destroyed 100 Government trucks today toward the Aragon front, the military command said today. The destroyed trucks are thought to have been carrying Government troop reinforcements.

Rebels at Teruel Attack With Artillery and Bombing Planes.  
HENDAYE, France, at the Spanish Front, Jan. 22.—Insurgent artillery and bombing planes attacked Government positions along the Eastern road parallel to the Alhambra River today in a renewed drive to recapture Teruel from the north.

The offensive was concentrated in the vicinity of Villalaja and Tortajada, about seven miles from the provincial capital.

The offensive caused "slight variations in the lines," a Government report says.

Two Greek Ships Captured by the Rebels and Released.  
By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lloyd's reports that two Greek steamers were captured by an armed trawler of the Spanish insurgents and taken to Ceuta, Spain; Morocco, where one was held. Lloyd's identified the ships as the Alkaterini T, 2560 tons, which was released, and the 4181-ton Maropoli.

SPEDY TRIAL PLANNED FOR ROSS KIDNAPER  
Continued From Page One.

this other person and was not detected. Hoover did not name the person who signed for the print but indicated it was not an accomplice in the crime.

Hoover said Anders had no previous police record.

He said that besides the John and Olivia Borcia kidnapping in Chicago last Labor day, Anders confessed also be abducted for an hour a number of women from a truck near Rhineclaire, Wis., last August in a holding in which Anders obtained only a box of candy, which he had thought contained diamonds.

At Spokane, Wash., two of Anders' friends, John Stacy and Will Hagen, garage men, said Anders had used Spokane as his base of operations for more than a year. They said he appeared to have plenty of money and that he once accounted for his funds by explaining he was a logging operator in the St. Maries (Idaho) region.

Anders' Victim Held in Albany for Carrying Weapon.  
By the Associated Press.  
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—William Rafter, counsel for John Borcia, Chicago café proprietor, who is being held in Albany County jail on a gun possession charge, said yesterday that Borcia, kidnapped by Peter Anders last Labor day, related that Anders and two unidentified companions abducted him and his wife in Chicago and took them to Lake Geneva, Wis., demanding \$10,000 ransom.

"I finally persuaded them to reduce the amount to \$5000," Rafter quoted Borcia as saying. "I was released and told to go to Chicago where I could make a contact and arrange to pay the ransom. I was unable to raise the money but finally arranged to release my wife."

"That was early in September. Later I got word from one of the kidnapers that I was to produce the money 'or else.' As a result I decided to leave for New York City until things 'blew over.' I did that and it was on my way back to Chicago that I was arrested in Albany."

Borcia was arrested Jan. 4. Police were skeptical of his story that he had been kidnapped, that he feared for his life and carried a weapon for protection.

Mrs. Borcia Says Kidnapers Took Her to Place Near Spooner.  
By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Olive Borcia, in telling of her kidnapping Sept. 5, said today that at one time her captors took her to a place near Spooner, Wis.

Mrs. Borcia, former cabaret singer, said two men forced her into their car near Lake Geneva, Wis., after telling her husband, John, to get \$3000 in ransom money.

"I noticed the penetrating eyes of this man I have learned was Anders," she said.

They drove all night and about noon the following day, Mrs. Borcia said, the kidnapers conferred with someone at a cottage on a hill just off the highway. They then announced they were returning her to Lake Geneva. After driving for a half hour more, she said, she

staying, but there were no casualties. The mission is headed by Sir Robert Hodgson.

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## BOMB SET TO BLOW UP

**JAPANESE SHIP FOUND**  
Device Pushed by Man Who Was Drowned Contained 369 Sticks of Dynamite.

By the Associated Press.  
SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22.—Police continued today their investigation of an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Japanese liner Hiyo Maru. Rolphe M. Forsyth, 28 years old, Vancouver (B. C.) school teacher, was drowned Thursday after pushing a bomb-laden raft toward the liner.

Police continued to question George Henry Partridge, 22, alias of Vancouver, who admits he was Forsyth's accomplice.

The bomb, found beneath a Seattle pier yesterday, yielded sticks of 60 per cent dynamite, fuses and a time-firing device. An expert said it contained enough explosive to blast a hole five or six feet in diameter in the ship's hull.

A preliminary examination indicated water leaking into the bomb's covering—a suitcase—stopped the time device when the contact had been only one-eighth of an inch from the firing position.

Second Suitcase Sought.  
Detective Capt. Marshall Scraper disclosed police were hunting a second suitcase which also may be loaded with dynamite. He said Partridge had told members of the bomb squad that Forsyth had another suitcase which has not been recovered.

Partridge told police how he and Forsyth took a bomb to the liner's edge late Wednesday night, how Forsyth stripped and waded into the water, pushing the suitcase, which had been mounted on a railroad tie.

Deputy Coroner H. S. Callahan said Forsyth went half a mile through extremely cold water, pushing the tie, to reach the ship's stern, place the bomb and then drowned. The ship was moved from the pier a few hours after Forsyth's body was found.

A customs inspector said Forsyth could have walked to within 15 or 20 feet of the Hiyo Maru had he known the waterfront.

Partridge stuck to his story that Forsyth promised him \$1000 for the job and insisted "Oriental interests" would supply the money.

Brother's Statement.  
In Vancouver, Chief Constable W. W. Foster made public a statement by Partridge's brother, William, a barber, asserting that George had told him about the plot three weeks ago.

"George said he had a chance to go to San Francisco," the statement read. "I asked him what he wanted to go there for and he said that Forsyth had been in San Francisco and contacted a foreign consul there."

Forsyth asked the consul what he would give him to blow up Japanese boats carrying scrap metal from Pacific ports to Japan.

"The consul refused to finance any undertaking until he was satisfied the plan was successful. Should he (Forsyth) be successful in blowing up a ship, he would be paid a sum of money, no amount stated."

"The consul then offered to finance them and pay for any further ships that were blown up. No particular ship was mentioned."

Chinese Consul General C. C. Huang, in San Francisco, said he had no knowledge of any proposal to bomb ships carrying scrap metal to Japan, and that he did not know either Forsyth or George Partridge.

**MIAMI'S UTILITY RATE MAN OFFERS TO GIVE UP HIS JOB**

Thomas E. Grady, City's Consultant, Thinks That He May Be Obstacle to Peace.

By the Associated Press.  
MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22.—Thomas E. Grady, rate and traffic consultant, said he had offered to cancel his contract with the city of Miami "if, in the opinion of the City Commission, I have become an obstacle to a satisfactory settlement" of rate litigation.

A grand jury investigating a statement by Bryan C. Hankins, president of the Florida Power and Light Co., that a \$250,000 bribe was solicited by a city representative, was in recess until Monday.

tences and six death sentences. Five suspects committed suicide, seven kidnapers were killed by their accomplices, six were lynched by officers and two were lynched.

**SHELL COKE**  
Complex With Ashes, Sulfur, and Lamp, \$10.00. Sales, All Dealers.

**E. J. WALLACE CO. CO.**  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
Telephone: MAIN 1111

## WINDING UP

**CASE AT FORD LABOR HEARING**

Union Closes Tentative in St. Louis Inquiry Which Has Lasted Since Dec. 16.

**FORD'S DEFENSE TO BEGIN TUESDAY**

Company Has Announced It Will Have 700 Witnesses—Won't Agree to Stipulations.

Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board and the United Automobile Workers' union, who have questioned almost 200 witnesses in the inquiry into Ford Motor Co. labor practices in St. Louis, announced that their case was tentatively closed today.

The hearing, which began Dec. 16, was adjourned after a short session with presentation of the Ford company's defense scheduled to begin Tuesday morning. NLRB attorneys said it was possible one or two additional witnesses would be called Tuesday before formally closing the government's case.

The company's attorneys, who announced last week that they expected to call more than 700 witnesses, said at least two months would be needed for defense testimony. When Dudley suggested that a stipulation on the testimony of many witnesses might be used to shorten the presentation, Ford attorneys refused the suggestion.

List of Names Produced.  
A list of 114 names, said to comprise the officers and most active members of the CIO union, was produced at the hearing yesterday.

NLRB attorneys, who declared they found in employment files at the St. Louis assembly plant, 4100 Forest Park avenue. Nine of the names had been crossed out with an "X" or "XX."

The typewritten record was extracted from the employment record of a Ford worker, after three sections from a filing case had been produced at the hearing by St. H. Kneamp, chief clerk at the plant.

Mr. Ford, board's attorney, was asked to stand to testify that he had found the list about 10 days ago, when examining company records, but that he had left it in the file.

Walter Dingson, assembly line worker, in whose envelope the paper was found, testified that he had no knowledge of it. The witness, complaining of poor eyesight, said he had left his glasses at home and that he could not see the names on the list. Dingson, a porter, said he had refused to join the CIO union.

Kneamp, recalled to the stand, declared the list was a mystery to him. Few persons have access to the employment records, which usually are kept under lock and key, he testified.

On cross-examination, Ford attorney, sought to show that the contents of Dingson's envelope might have been mixed with papers on the NLRB counsel table.

Post later said to a Post-Dispatch reporter that he had been unable to attach any significance to the marks on the list.

Counsel of Liberty Legion.  
In the questioning of Leo R. Schaefer of Dearborn, Mich., general counsel for the Liberty Legion of America, Trial Examiner Dudley questioned the authority of the organization, a Michigan non-profit corporation, to issue subsidiary charters.

The Liberty Legion's local at the St. Louis plant has said that it, not the CIO union, represents a majority of production employees. The corporation, formed last July at Dearborn, is alleged by the CIO to be a Ford company union.

Schaefer, a Municipal Judge at Dearborn, testified that he was secretary and a stockholder in Schaefer's Lunch Inc., which nets about \$50,000 a year on a concession to supply lunches to workers at the Ford company's River Rouge plant.

In reply to a question by John L. Sullivan, CIO attorney, the judge said it was impossible that the concession, which is an agreement with Henry Ford, would be used as a weapon against the Liberty Legion in its labor union activities.

The Liberty Legion counsel said that the concession, which nets about \$50,000 a year on a concession to supply lunches to workers at the Ford company's River Rouge plant, was made of the Ford company at Dearborn. Documentary evidence introduced at the hearing shows that the River Rouge charter was dated Aug. 12, 1937, and the St. Louis charter, Nov. 15, 1937.

Rouge local, Schaefer said, represents a majority of employees in the Dearborn plant.

Mr. H. C. Pugh reported to police that he was robbed of \$41 by two men who held him up in front of his home, 640 North Thirty-first street, East St. Louis, early this morning.

While one man threatened him with a pistol, the other took a billfold from his pocket, he said.

## Reports Bonds Missing

**AGAINST LAWYER ADS IN SHERIFF'S BOOK**

Circuit Judges in County Vote Disapproval of Such Solicitation.

The four Circuit Judges of St. Louis County, meeting yesterday, expressed disapproval of the solicitation of advertisements from lawyers for "The Sheriff's Year Book," the proceeds of which are to be used to furnish uniforms for about 30 deputies of Sheriff A. J. Frank.

The St. Louis County Bar Committee reported to the judges that lawyers complained they were being subjected to "high pressure" selling methods by the advertising solicitors despite the general knowledge that it is unethical for a lawyer to advertise.

Presiding Judge Peter T. Barrett explained to a Post-Dispatch reporter after the meeting that the lawyers were being placed in the position of observing ethics and at the same time retaining the good will of the Sheriff's office.

"Many of them are afraid they won't get good service on writs and other dealings with the Sheriff if they refuse to donate," Judge Barrett said. "Of course, none of them will admit that if we were to call them in."

Judge Barrett was designated by his associates to inform Sheriff Frank of the judges' disapproval of solicitation from lawyers. Chief Deputy Sheriff Arnold Willmann, a law school graduate, said he had instructed the promoter, Sol Weintraub, some time ago not to solicit advertisements from lawyers. Donations will be accepted from lawyers as individuals, Willmann said.

The advertising solicitation is being conducted from the Missouri Building in Clayton. The plan for raising money for deputies' uniforms through the solicitation was adopted after the County Court rejected a proposal that it provide the necessary funds. The book, solicitors explain to prospective contributors, will include traffic ordinances, photographs of county peace officers and articles on law enforcement. Advertising rates range from \$2 to \$100 for a page.

Fifteen thousand copies of the book are to be distributed free under the terms of Weintraub's contract, the promoter to pay all costs from a commission of 25 per cent of the \$2500 which he expects to collect. The officers' uniforms, including overcoats and slickers, cost \$130 each.

**JACQUELINE COCHRAN ILL**  
She Is Flown From California to New York in Special Plane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Jacqueline Cochran, flyer and wife of Floyd Cochran, president of the Atlas Corporation, is in New York Hospital suffering from an intestinal ailment. She arrived here from California by chartered plane.

It was learned last night at the hospital that she is improving. Miss Cochran was accompanied on the transcontinental flight by a special nurse. An ambulance was at the airport to take her to the hospital.

ville Hosiery, 10 shares of Fourth and Pine Co. and a script certificate for two-fifths of a share of Standard Gas and Electric common.

The stocks missing are: 2 1/2 shares of Standard Gas & Electric; 50 Continental Gas & Electric warrants; 2 shares of Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corporation; 10 preferred and 6 common shares of American Candy; 10 shares of Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; 2 shares of Leaside Gas & Electric preferred; and 50 shares of Motor Acceptance Inc. preferred.

**Accountants' Bill.**  
The accountants who assisted Nulsen in preparation of his final report submitted a bill for \$50. The report shows he had, as guardian of the estate, only \$41 to apply against the bill, leaving the accountants with a claim for \$9 against the assets now in possession of the Public Administrator.

Nulsen has been out of town several days, and his wife has said she did not know where he could be reached. He was expected to return tomorrow night.

Member of an old St. Louis family, Nulsen, now in his fifties, in earlier years was active in the social life of the city. He was Colonel on the staff of Gov. Elliott Major, and Captain of the First Regiment, Missouri National Guard when, in 1916, he married Mrs. Edna Reakirt, divorced wife of a Cincinnati millionaire, whose romance with Reakirt, begun at Wisconsin lake resorts, was widely popularized at the time as the story of "The Lady of the Lake."

Before the United States entered the World War, Nulsen served for a few weeks with the Austrian Red Cross. After this country became a participant, he was commissioned a Captain in the regular army and assigned to duty at Fort Dodge, Ia.

Divorced in 1929 by "The Lady of the Lake," Nulsen two years later married his present wife, the former Miss Leslie Price. They have two children.

Nulsen has not relinquished hope that reports his late father-in-law was a millionaire were true, despite the estate of \$37,000 which was probated. He told a Post-Dispatch reporter recently the elder Price, before he died, boasted that he would conceal his estate to escape taxes, and that it would be discovered until Nulsen's children were ready for college. The older child, a daughter, is now 13.

If anyone can discover the missing assets of the elder Price's estate, which Nulsen is convinced are hidden away, he would be discovered until Nulsen's children were ready for college. The older child, a daughter, is now 13.

The stocks on hand are: 10 shares of Root & Vandervoort preferred, 10 shares of Standard Life Insurance Co., 2 1/2 shares of Belle

## Steel Man and Secretary Bride

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Reno E. Stitley Gets 6 to 12 Years and Is Fined \$36,000.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Reno E. Stitley, Government clerk, who embezzled more than \$84,000 by cashing checks made out to dummy workers on C C C projects, was sentenced yesterday to six to 12 years in Federal prison and fined \$36,000.

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Stitley's liquidating Holdings. The committee was told Stitley had been liquidating his holdings and that none of the Government's money had yet been recovered.

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"No," Gen. Reed told the committee. "I'd never heard of that." The General Accounting Office and the Department of Agriculture said they knew of no such investigation. Major-General F. W. Boshen, chief finance officer of the War Department, said, "There can't be anything to it." Other officers said the report might have arisen

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The patrolmen, Fred Davidson, Leo Buck and Edward Niedringhaus, were driving nearby in a scout car when they saw smoke pouring from the building. They turned in a fire alarm, roused those residents who were asleep and warned others.

Getting no response when they knocked on the door of an apartment on the second floor, west side, they broke down the door and found Mrs. J. B. Evolver overcome. They carried her to the street, then broke into the apartment across the hall and rescued Paul Tolkaas, the resident there, who was unconscious. Both Mrs. Evolver and Tolkaas revived immediately when they got outside.

The blaze started in a basement locker and burned the first-floor flooring. The cause was not determined. Firemen did not estimate the amount of the damage, but said most of it was caused by smoke.

**MAN ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING FIRM'S FUNDS**  
Jury Frees Gilbert Butts, Accused of Retaining \$28 Belonging to Site Oil Co.

Gilbert Butts, 3228 Dix avenue, Overland, was acquitted Wednesday by a jury in Judge James W. Griffith's Court of Criminal Correction of a charge of embezzling \$28.30 in funds of the Site Oil Co., by which he was formerly employed as manager of a bulk gasoline distributing station at 6700 Southwest avenue.

In testimony Butts denied that he had failed to turn over to company officers money he received in the sale of gasoline, asserting that receipts were not always given to him when he accounted to the company for his collections. He denied also that he made a statement to police in which he was said to have admitted retaining money from the sale of 7500 gallons of gasoline.

**\$100 FINES FOR TWO DRIVERS**  
John H. Scarborough Admits Two Charges; Frank Grigsby One.

John H. Scarborough, a clerk, 4322A Papin street, was fined \$50 for driving when intoxicated and \$50 for leaving the scene of an accident by Circuit Judge David J. Murphy yesterday on his plea of guilty. He left the scene after his machine struck another car parked in the 4400 block of Chouteau avenue. He was arrested at his home when the owner followed him there.

Frank Grigsby, an Alton steel worker, was fined \$100 on his plea of guilty of felonious wounding growing out of an accident last October when his machine struck three members of a walking party in the 10,000 block of Riverview drive. He previously had been fined \$250 in Police Court on a charge of careless driving brought after the same accident.

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Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 12, 1878  
Published by  
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight democracy of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.  
April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

## Zoning Commission Chairman Objects to New State Office Building Site.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In answer to questions regarding erection of a State office building in Jefferson City:

Why did not the Zoning Commission notify the State Board in advance of purchase that the site next to the Supreme Court was zoned against an office building?

Written notice was sent Sept. 2 by unanimous vote of the City Zoning Commission. However, the State's own original request for appropriation contained the statement that the building should be erected in accordance with the Capitol group plan, and three reproductions of the zoning plan accompanied the request.

Did the board which built the State Capitol oppose the erection of such a building in the area in front of the Capitol next to the Supreme Court?

It did. This is set out in the report submitted by Egerton Swartwout, architect of the Capitol and associate architect of the office building. He states that the Capitol Board and architect opposed a building in that location and contemplated the removal of the Supreme Court from the area.

In what respect is the design for the office building next to the Supreme Court claimed to be out of harmony with the new United States Postoffice east of that building?

They are different in architecture and in height. One is three stories and the other seven stories. One requires two steps for entrance to the main floor, the other 20 steps for entrance to the second floor, which is the main floor. The sidewalk of one building is level with the curb and the other four feet higher than the curb. One is monumental, the other is commercial.

With the new office building and the Supreme Court both on the half-block in front of the Capitol, how much of the Capitol will be visible from the street south which carries three United States transcontinental highways?

None of it.

Does the report of Egerton Swartwout say that the plan for the office building next to the Supreme Court will mean a saving in taxes and increase in efficiency and economy?

His report states that on account of insufficiency of lot, two buildings will be needed instead of one, that heavy stone excavation will constitute an extra charge, and that the building is 30 per cent below requirements without room for expansion. Since adoption of plans, one department is seeking 40,000 square feet to rent outside the new building.

Is there sufficient time to change the location to land now owned by the State north of the highway?

There would appear to be ample time for change. According to the custom of paying for construction of State buildings, money may be drawn out of the appropriation for this one until about July 1, 1939.

HUGH STEPHENS,  
Chairman, City Planning and Zoning Commission.  
Jefferson City.

Thinks Mr. Wayman Needs a Dictionary.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

OUR illustrious City Counselor states that your knowledge of law, which you must have obtained from a dictionary, causes him pain. Woe is me.

Why doesn't he come out and confess that what causes him pain is the way you continually show up the shortcomings of our city government?

Suppose you lend him your book, so he can also learn a few things.

STEADY READER.

High Profits and the Recession.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

NOW that saving business has replaced "handies" and miniature cameras as the national obsession, I was particularly interested in the editorial from the Pittsburgh Press, reprinted in your issue of Jan. 10. Its concluding paragraph was:

"Because the auto business is such a tremendous factor in the economic situation, the revelation of actual facts in that industry should help to stop the dangerous charge that business is engaging in some sort of conspiracy against the Government."

The chief characteristic of the present session of heavy thinking about the recession going on in Washington seems to me to be inability to put two and two together. When Mr. Jackson tells us that in the majority of cases price rises have been much greater than necessary to cover the rise of wages, and when Mr. Knudsen—charter member of the I. Don't Know What Caused the Slump Club—tells us that he can't lower the prices of cars, despite the fact that they are a glut on the market, we have two premises from which but one conclusion can be derived. Somebody has been trying to get more than his share of the gravy.

These are the "actual facts" which the Pittsburgh Press, in common with almost every other newspaper, has seen fit to ignore.

CHARLES WHEELER.  
Ithaca, N. Y.

## AN IMPORTANT COURT REMADE.

An epoch-making series of United States Supreme Court decisions, the long fight over the court reorganization bill and the recent Supreme Court retirements and appointments have served to obscure the fact that President Roosevelt has been privileged to remake entirely the Federal court which ranks next to the Supreme Court in importance. This is the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, through which many of the most significant cases involving the executive branch of the Federal Government go to the supreme bench.

When Mr. Roosevelt took office in March, 1933, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals consisted of five Judges appointed by Republican Presidents. Today every member of the court holds a commission signed by Franklin Roosevelt.

The first change in the old personnel came with the death of Justice Hays in 1935. To fill the vacancy, Mr. Roosevelt nominated Harold M. Stephens of Utah, an Assistant Attorney-General. Justice Van Orsdell's death last August created a second vacancy, and to close it, Mr. Roosevelt named Justin Miller of North Carolina. Two more seats became vacant during the fall with the retirement of Chief Justice Martin and Associate Justice Robb. The President elevated Justice Grier to the headship of the court, and for the justiceship made vacant by this promotion, Henry W. Edgerton of New York was nominated. The seat of Justice Robb went to Representative Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky.

These appointments, on the whole, stand to the President's credit. The elevation of Justice Grier, a Republican, to the chief justiceship was a praiseworthy disregard of the party label. With the party connections reversed, it recalls President Taft's promotion of Justice White, a Democrat, to be Chief Justice of the United States in 1910.

Justice Stephens was a leader in bar association work in his State and is the author of a work on administrative tribunals and the rules of evidence. Justice Miller, after private and public legal practice, served as professor of law in the universities of Oregon, Minnesota, California and Southern California, and finally as dean of the Duke University Law School. He performed a distinguished piece of work as chairman of the American Bar Association's Section on Criminal Law for 10 years, and has participated in the American Law Institute's notable re-statement of the common law. Justice Edgerton, at the time of his appointment, was on the Cornell law faculty, after having taught at Georgetown University and the University of Chicago.

How important it is that this court be filled with able Judges becomes evident when we recall some of the cases which have gone from it to the Supreme Court in recent years. These include the Guffey Coal Act case, the P. W. A. public utility loans case, the Sinclair contempt case and the review of the case of Albert B. Fall. The court has exclusive jurisdiction in Federal communications cases, and a large percentage of cases on its docket arrive from such Government agencies as the Federal Trade Commission. Its importance is explained in part by the fact that it is the court which is used to obtain service on Federal officials in Washington.

This important court is now far behind in its work. This situation has come about chiefly because the court has been functioning as a three-Judge court for some time, Messrs. Edgerton and Vinson not having entered upon their duties. It is said that Justices Sutherland and Van Devanter, who have retired recently from the Supreme Court, may be called upon to help the court catch up, and the recent introduction of a bill in Congress to make it clear that retired Supreme Court Justices can serve on this unique court suggests this as an eventuality.

In any case, it is to be hoped that this court will soon have its full number of Judges and that the lowered average of the members will prove a factor in keeping it up to date. Delay has no place in the disposition of cases in a tribunal of such importance.

DO NOT RAISE THIS ISSUE AGAIN.

Senator Nye of North Dakota is authority for the information that he and Senators Clark of Missouri, Capper of Kansas and La Follette of Wisconsin will press its recent defeat in the House of Representatives. If these Senators have come to such an agreement, it is an unfortunate decision.

The impracticability of the Ludlow resolution and of the similar Senate resolutions was brought out clearly in the recent public discussion of the referendum scheme. It makes little difference that the four Senators are said to be ready to make an exception of invasion of any part of the Western Hemisphere, whereas the Ludlow resolution would have required a referendum except in the event of invasion and attack upon the United States. The arguments against the plan stand unaffected. It is to be hoped that these Senators will change their minds and so spare the country further bother about this well-meant but unsound proposal.

WISE USE OF THE NIEMAN BENEFIT.

Thoughtful newspaper men, particularly those engaged in the interpretation of news, will applaud the way in which Harvard University has decided to use the \$1,000,000 bequest of Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of Lucius N. Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal. The plan is to establish 12 to 15 rotating fellowships which active newspaper men may occupy for periods of study in fields in which they wish to improve and extend their knowledge. The classes, seminars and libraries of the country's oldest educational institution, and its other facilities, including the personal counsel of professors, will be made available for the fellowship holders.

President Conant, while describing the plan as "frankly experimental" and one which will be abandoned if found impractical, says that Harvard is launching it with "high hopes." Such expectations are justified. The nation is already well supplied with professional schools of journalism. The establishment of another would necessarily have duplicated services now sufficiently provided at many universities. But fellowships providing both leisure for study and grants large enough to allow newspaper men to take leaves of absence without financial sacrifice are something new under the educational sun. Doubtless they will be eagerly sought after.

This eminently intelligent use of the Nieman bequest is in line with Harvard's efforts in recent years to extend its facilities to the American public. A new undergraduate scholarship plan, definitely designed to gather at Cambridge promising students from all parts of the nation, is one element in the program. Another is the current widespread distribution to the general public of the Harvard reading list in American history and literature as an aid in popular cultural improvement—a device with notable possibilities.

The Harvard tradition in its essence has been a tradition of great teaching. William James, Josiah Royce, George Herbert Palmer and Santayana were followed by Dean Briggs, Channing, Taussig, Billas Perry and William Bennett Munro. Today there are such able members of the succession as Felix Frankfurter, Arthur M. Schlesinger, John Livingston Lowes, Howard Mumford Jones and S. E. Morison. It is a fortunate use of the Nieman bequest which is to bring the men who write and edit American newspapers into closer contact with that tradition and its evident practical benefits for a self-governing people.

A SMALL PRICE.

The St. Louis Symphony Society needs \$140,000 to wipe out its operating deficit.

To raise this sum, it will conduct a campaign beginning next Monday and ending Feb. 4.

In this period, we feel sure, citizens will come forward, as they have in the past, to make possible the continuance of the orchestra. It cannot depend upon seat sales for complete support.

The Symphony is an institution which St. Louis has cherished for the better part of a hundred years. It is one of the things that distinguish a city from a village.

The sum of \$140,000 is a small price to pay for the pleasure the orchestra gives, for the distinction it lends, to St. Louis.

UNCLE SAM, JUNK MAN.

Whenever any industry piles up a surplus, a favorite remedy in this country is to persuade Uncle Sam to buy it. This was the method used by the Farm Board, to its subsequent distress, and the plan by which silver producers today are feathering their nests. Now it is seriously proposed that Uncle Sam "save" the motor industry by buying up the estimated 7,000,000 used cars that drag the market and prevent sale of new models. At \$30 each, this plan would also account for 210,000,000 of the taxpayers' surplus dollars.

The scheme would certainly work wonders, at least until another glut of used cars piles up. But why should this benefaction be confined to one industry? The radio business faces the same problem: many people persist in using their old sets instead of buying new models, and the instruments traded in are difficult to sell. Furthermore, the railroads are using a lot of old switch engines that they would be glad to replace with new ones if a helpful Government took over the antiques. No one has ever compiled statistics on the number of ancient umbrellas and obsolete galoshes still being used in this country, but there must be enough to clog the wheels of industry. Let's get Uncle Sam to buy them!

All these problems would solve themselves if the people had enough buying power to consume the potential products of our factories. That task looks difficult, however, while unloading the extra goods on Washington appears easy. Hence the dream of riding to prosperity in a golden chariot that would probably be called F. J. A.—Federal Junk Administration.

TO BREAK THE FILIBUSTER.

Majority Leader Barkley has ordered night sessions for the Senate, with a view to breaking the filibuster of Southern Senators against the Wagner-Nyuns anti-lynching bill. This would seem to be an indication that the Senate leadership has made up its mind to check the opposition and to have a vote. If this occurs, the bill doubtless will pass by a substantial majority.

The present filibuster, while reflecting much sincere opposition to the bill, is strongly political in character. Senator Ellender's 25-hour dominance of the floor—at \$50 per page in the Congressional Record—may have been a high mark of one sort or another. How much this protege of the late Huey Long contributed to the enlightenment of the country can be judged from the fact that at one time only Senator Davis of Pennsylvania was in his seat.

The purpose of the bill is not to penalize the South. Its aim is the wholly worthy one of helping law-abiding Southerners to rid their section of the lynching curse. Virginia has eliminated lynching by just such a law, and forward-looking Southern newspapers are calling attention to the fact in their campaign in support of the pending bill. The presence of the bill in Congress was a factor last week in dissuading a mob from lynching a Negro at Greensboro, Ala. Is this not proof that its enactment would provide a strong deterrent to this brutal crime?

A GAP IN THE PROGRAM.

Since the United States Government has embarked on a social security program, providing for pensions to the aged and for compensation to the unemployed, a logical corollary would be to include protection against illness. The President's Committee on Economic Security, which formulated the program, showed itself to be fully aware of the hardships caused by illness, and of the importance of health insurance, but withheld a specific proposal for such insurance until some future time.

It is estimated that employees lose an average of one to two weeks' employment per year because of ill health, and this loss of wages is often accompanied by heavy costs for hospitalization and doctors' bills. The need for some defense against the ever-present hazard of illness is shown by the growth of voluntary group-hospitalization plans, covering now more than a million persons, and by privately organized health insurance plans.

As an ironic comment on the failure of the Social Security Act to meet the problem of illness, it was recently decided in New York that a man drawing unemployment insurance ceased to be eligible for it when he contracted a serious disease. He was in greater need than ever, but because he could not meet the test of ability to work, his unemployment payments ceased.

A man who is thrown out of work because of seasonal let-up or recession or other cause, but who is still fit physically, may often fend for himself; the same is true of aged persons, but the sick man is thoroughly helpless and, if he is chronically ill, he eventually becomes a charge upon the state in one form or another. If we accept the principle of social security, there is no excuse for omitting guarantees against impoverishment by illness.

"I ALWAYS SAY, BILL, PITTSBURGH WASN'T WASHED IN A DAY."

Dilemma of the Isolationist

America is torn between a desire to live aloof and a "childlike faith" in the power of treaties to preserve peace, says writer; pacts are significant only if there are penalties for their violation, and we have ignored the only court which could have enforced them; true isolation is termed the "law of the quickest trigger finger."

Gerald W. Johnson in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

THE sinister note in the President's recent message has received curiously little attention—that reference to the fact that it is up to the democracies of the world to preserve and, by implication, to teach respect for treaties.

Of course, it has been plain for a long time that, as the modern world is shaping itself, the democracies, chief of which are the United States, Great Britain and France, are being forced into closer and closer connection in proportion as the flight from liberty is attaining dimensions of a stampede.

Unavoidably, at this stage of the game, the democracies are at a disadvantage. The superior compactness of autocracy enables it to move at higher speed; and in addition to that, the democracies have recently exhibited a feebleness and indecision with regard to their own policy that increases their disadvantage.

The affair for Spain, for example, has been badly mismanaged. London apparently miscalculated the power of resistance of the Spanish Government, for British insistence on closing the frontier to "localize" the war is comprehensible only on the assumption that the British believed that Franco would then win swiftly and the fire would die out. Nobody believed that the Germans and Italians would cease rendering assistance.

But the Spanish Government has lasted for 20 months and the issue is not yet settled. At the beginning of the outbreak, there may have been some hope of establishing a genuinely democratic regime in the peninsula. Now there is none. Even if the Government should defeat Franco, it will not then turn in the direction of the democracies, but toward the Communists, who did all they could to help; while if Franco wins, there is another Fascist Power on the borders of France.

If it comes to that, the record of the United States is not much better. Our policy, ostensibly, is "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We call it "isolation," but that is what it means.

But we have not adhered to it consistently. True isolation would have meant kicking the Philippines out to shift for themselves, and withdrawing all our diplomatic and consular officials from China at the outbreak of the fighting. The Panay, be it remembered, was not engaged primarily in protecting American property when she was attacked and destroyed. She had been to Nanking to fetch two embassy officials left there when Ambassador Johnson moved out.

These men were on duty and it would have been scandalous to desert them. The vessel was on a perfectly legitimate mission, and the fact that two Standard Oil boats followed her upstream was incidental to her main errand. Doubtless she was doing what she could for them, but she was not to protect them, but to bring out two men who were in Nanking in line of duty.

Nevertheless, her presence led to tragic results. If we are to have true isolation, then it is up to Americans to get off the earth, wherever fighting breaks out; and the first people brought away should be embassy and consular officials, for there could be no more contemptible policy than one of ordering men to dangerous posts and then deserting them.

Yet continual protests against violation of treaty and other rights do no more than irritate the aggressor nation. If there is no chance that the protests will be backed by force, then they are better left unmade.

The fact is, the United States has been trying to eat its cake and have it too—trying to maintain a policy of isolation and at the same time participate in the affairs of the world. We have exhibited a childlike faith in treaties, ignoring the fact that a treaty is only a contract, and that contracts are binding only as long as there is a penalty attached to breaking them. A treaty which one of the high contracting parties is at liberty to break with impunity is just about as binding as a contract that the courts have refused to recognize.

But the United States for many years flatly refused to recognize the only court that had jurisdiction over the sort of contract that is represented by a treaty. We refused so long, in fact, that the court itself fell into disrepute. So we find ourselves in the position of a frontiersman when the law broke down in the Wild West—our hope of survival lies in carrying a gun.

This is, in essence, what the President said in the opening paragraphs of the message. It is rather appalling, but there is no much doubt that it is true. International isolation, stripped of the verbiage of rhetoricians, means international lawlessness. Everybody is now for isolation, which means that every nation carries its own law with it, as a cowboy used to carry his holster.

Here, then, is the triumph of those sterility patriots who smashed Wilson and defeated the League of Nations.

In only three great Powers is democracy even relatively secure, and those three Powers are more or less at odds among themselves. We do not trust either the French or the British, and God knows they have little reason to trust us; yet we have a great deal at stake in common, because war and democracy are incompatible.

We know that by our own experience. We have never gone into a great war yet without setting democracy aside for the duration of the emergency. Remember, even today, 20 years after the latest war, we are only beginning to get back to the place where a man may speak his opinions without danger of going to jail.

But there are many who would gladly see democratic government perish from the earth; hence it is essential for those who hope to preserve it to draw pretty close together. If this includes the French, whose stability we doubt, and the British, whose astuteness we distrust, still, what else are we to do?

It is all too evident that somebody is going to be boss, and the choice lies between the law of nations, as represented by treaties duly signed, on the one hand, and, on the other, the law of the cow towns; that is to say, the law of the quickest trigger finger.

STILL TRUE.

From the Dallas News.

Italy, Germany, Japan—all gall is still divided into three parts.



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## Running Down the Loan Sharks

From the St. Louis Better Business Bureau Bulletin.

THE wheels of justice are really beginning to grind out the doom of illegal and usurious money lending in Missouri. For 10 long years, the Better Business Bureau has been constantly working at this problem. Co-operation of employers, the Association and others has been very helpful. But a real impetus is found in vigorous personal interest and action.

Gov. Stark and the aggressiveness of Attorney-General Roy McKeltrick and Prosecuting Attorney James P. Finnegan.

Thousands of victims have told their tales to the Better Business Bureau in the past years, and all of them bear universal evidence of the hopelessness and distress of these borrowers. It is known that one law shark victim, hounded for usurious "loan money," craved by his troubles, robbed a filling station with a deadly weapon after 20 years of regular daily employment as a Frisco switchman, and without a previous arrest or black mark on his record. One plea of guilty, he served about five years of a 10-year sentence in the Missouri penitentiary, while his wife worked in a factory to keep herself and small children.

Hunger, heartaches and hopelessness are the general picture of all victims of usury. Wives and children suffer along with the actual borrowers, homes are broken, privation and disease tend to increase the problems for these individuals and for charitable agencies as well. Sometimes husbands and wife, both employed, have become victims of the "shylocks" who pretend the technical legitimacy by claiming to "be wages."

In one case, a woman employed by a public utility company reported 11 loan shark accounts, some starting in 1934 and 1935 while her husband, employed as a construction helper, had two accounts, both with loan sharks where the wife was already a victim. Because of the long time and adequate receipts, only an estimate of the made of the usury extracted from this couple, but it was never less than 240 per cent per annum and frequently higher.

Invariably, we are glad to report, the Better Business Bureau has found a wholesome and co-operative attitude by business executives. Railroads, utilities, banks, newspapers, factories and hotels have been urged to have employees who have borrowed from usury buyers and other users at 300 per cent per year and upward to 1040 per cent.

All an employer needs to do is to see every loan-shark victim to the bureau office, so his case may be recorded and evidence may be presented to the Attorney General, Prosecuting Attorney and the Association committees for their assistance.

BOYCOTT: A TWO-EDGED KNIFE.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

N O normal American can approve of the Japanese objective or the manner in which their forces have gone about attaining it. Hardly anybody in this or any other democratic country fails to see the peril inherent in the Japanese drive toward domination of Asia or disagrees with the fact that this drive should be halted and confined.

At the same time, however, for the sake of clarity in judgment and behavior, it is well to remember that the boycott is a sharp, two-edged knife that always cuts the person who holds it as well as the one whom it is directed. For the Mid-South and the Cotton Belt to consider for the fact that Japan is our best customer for cotton and bought something like \$100,000,000 worth last year.

TVA COMPETITION WITH UTILITIES IS LAWFUL, JUDGES SAY IN TEST CASE

Complainants Have No Immunity Even if Their Business Be Curtailed or Destroyed, Court Declares.

CASE TO GO DIRECT TO SUPREME COURT

Authority Declared to Be Complying With Creative Statute, Which Constitutes No Interference With State Rights.

By the Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 22.—Tennessee Valley Authority competition with private power companies was upheld as "lawful" by three-Judge United States Court here yesterday.

The court dismissed an injunction suit by 13 utilities which challenged constitutionality of the TVA act on the ground that the authority's low rates would destroy them, rendering property worthless without just compensation.

Chief Counsel James Lawrence Fly of the TVA said the decision was "a milestone in the conservation movement."

Utility attorneys announced a direct appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

"These complainants have no immunity from lawful competition," said the ruling, "even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

Presiding Judge Florence Allen of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals read the 800-word decision which closed a hearing begun Nov. 15. Other members of the court were District Judges John J. Goff and John D. Martin of Tennessee.



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"A decree will be entered denying the injunction sought," the court said, "dismissing the bill of complaint and taxing costs against the complainants."

Most of them are subsidiaries of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and Electric Bond & Share Co., operating within 250 miles of TVA dams on the Tennessee River and tributaries.

Competition Held to Be Lawful. "We conclude that," the court summarized, "since none of the complainants claims to operate under an exclusive franchise, no fraud, malice, coercion or conspiracy exists; since the authority is not exceeding its statutory powers, and since the statute is constitutional, the competition with these complainants is lawful."

"It follows that the holding in Alabama Power Co. v. Ickes (recently decided in the United States Supreme Court) squarely applies."

Major findings of the decision were listed as follows: That the TVA did not conspire to destroy the utilities, to complete illegally with them or to coerce the power companies to sell their facilities at distress figures.

That the TVA did not conspire with the Public Works Administration to finance construction of municipal distribution systems so that TVA power might be sold at such low rates that private utilities would be destroyed.

That municipalities were coerced into purchasing TVA power.

That the complainants will suffer substantial future damages as the result of being forced to meet

## Read Decision in TVA Case



JUDGE FLORENCE ALLEN.

lower TVA rates, but these will be "damages in the absence of legal injury."

That the TVA is complying with its creative statute.

That the primary function of the authority is flood control and navigation, with power production secondary.

That the TVA statute constitutes no interference with state rights.

Competition With Utilities. Concerning the Federal agency's competition with private utilities, the decision said:

"The attempt to show that the authority has endeavored to persuade complainants' customers to breach their existing contracts for purchase of power from complainants has totally failed. In every case where a customer of the complainants has been lost to the authority, the cause has been not unlawful competition, but the lawful allotment of substantially lower prices."

"No fraudulent attempt has been made to secure complainants' markets. Whatever compulsion exists is the inevitable compulsion exercised by the fact that a competitor sells at lower rates than complainants."

The decision continued, "facts do not establish a conspiracy between the TVA and PWA."

Later the Georgia Power Co. was excluded because it had filed a similar suit in Georgia.

The litigation was removed to United States Court at the request of the TVA. A year ago Judge Gore issued a temporary injunction halting most TVA activities. That injunction was dissolved by the Circuit Court, which said both the TVA and public would suffer if it remained in force. The case was remanded for trial on its merits.

Comment From TVA. In his comment, Mr. T. V. A. counsel, said:

"If our great interstate rivers are to serve the public interest effectively, their development must be through the integrated system of multiple purpose projects performing such combined functions as navigation, flood control and power production. Here an integral part of the inland waterways system is to be developed and controlled by the authority for its optimum benefit."

"Only the Government ever undertaken or may ever be expected to undertake this type of development."

"In this decision the courts have again recognized that the law does not require and public policy does not permit the Government to waste the power resources which are captured through such a development."

From David E. Lillenthal, member of the TVA board at Washington came this statement:

"By clearing up all the legal issues, the decision paves the way for a rational, business-like adjustment of relations between TVA and the private power companies. TVA can go forward in the development and saving of our national resources without the lawsuits which have held up this constructive work for four years."

terway... nor that it cannot be regulated so as to assist substantially in the control of floods.

As to the utilities' contention that TVA activities constituted an invasion of states' rights, the court said, "the actions which the complainants attack are authorized by the states themselves."

"It is a strange doctrine that acts authorized by a sovereign state constitute interference with its sovereign rights because of the fact that they are also authorized by the Federal Government," the opinion added.

"We think that deliberate co-operation between the state and the United States, authorized in each case by both the state and legislature and by the Congress, constitutes no abdication of any state right."

"Since the United States has acquired these dam sites legally, the water power, the right to convert it into electric energy, and the energy produced constitute property belonging to the United States," the opinion declared.

"This electric energy may be rightfully disposed of by the United States through the action of Congress."

History of the Suit. The suit was filed originally in Knoxville Chancery Court by 15 utilities. Later the Georgia Power Co. was excluded because it had filed a similar suit in Georgia.

The litigation was removed to United States Court at the request of the TVA. A year ago Judge Gore issued a temporary injunction halting most TVA activities. That injunction was dissolved by the Circuit Court, which said both the TVA and public would suffer if it remained in force. The case was remanded for trial on its merits.

Comment From TVA. In his comment, Mr. T. V. A. counsel, said:

"If our great interstate rivers are to serve the public interest effectively, their development must be through the integrated system of multiple purpose projects performing such combined functions as navigation, flood control and power production. Here an integral part of the inland waterways system is to be developed and controlled by the authority for its optimum benefit."

"Only the Government ever undertaken or may ever be expected to undertake this type of development."

"In this decision the courts have again recognized that the law does not require and public policy does not permit the Government to waste the power resources which are captured through such a development."

From David E. Lillenthal, member of the TVA board at Washington came this statement:

"By clearing up all the legal issues, the decision paves the way for a rational, business-like adjustment of relations between TVA and the private power companies. TVA can go forward in the development and saving of our national resources without the lawsuits which have held up this constructive work for four years."

Andrew Furuseth, President of Seamen's Union, Dies at 83

Leader in American Labor Movement for 50 Years Succumbs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Andrew Furuseth, long a leader in the American labor movement, died today. He was 83 years old. He was president of the International Seamen's union, and until age weakened him in 1936, he had attended every convention of the American Federation of Labor since Grover Cleveland's administration.

A Norwegian seaman, he had been a labor leader since his election 50 years ago as secretary of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific. In 1922, he bound all the seamen's unions into one body, and has been president of the amalgamation ever since.

Recently, Furuseth faced rebellion from the insurgent younger leaders in the union, but he was re-elected to the presidency of the union. A bust of him decorates the Department of Labor building.

## LUCY JAMES' FUNERAL HELD IN NEW YORK CITY

Ashes of Wealthy Owner of Meramec Springs to Be Buried at St. James.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. ST. JAMES, Mo., Jan. 22.—Funeral services for Mrs. Lucy Wortham James, wealthy owner of Meramec Springs and other properties here, were held in New York this morning. The body will be cremated and the ashes returned here for burial beside her ancestors of four generations. Business places here were closed between 9:30 and 10:30 a. m. today.

Mrs. James, a great-granddaughter of William James, founder of the Meramec Iron Works, died at her home in New York Wednesday. She was born here 57 years ago and married to Huntington Wilson who, under President Taft, was Assistant Secretary of State and later went to Japan in the diplomatic service.

After returning to the United States they were divorced and Mrs. Wilson's maiden name of James was restored. Mrs. James' grandmother was a sister of R. G. Dun of the firm of Dun & Bradstreet. Through him several years ago she inherited a fortune generally estimated at \$8,000,000. This amount, supplementing her inheritance from the James side of the family, made her one of the wealthiest women of the country. At the time of death she was still active in the management of Dun & Bradstreet.

Mrs. James was intensively interested in St. James and spent much of her time here and at her country home at Meramec Springs. She was in the Episcopal church here, which was built by her grandfather.

About 10 years ago she built a shell of native stone completely enclosing the church walls. She Englished the interior with windows and a carved oak door to the church as monuments to R. G. Dun.

One of her latest acts here was the donation of the unpledged amount in the garment factory sale to the St. Louis County Medical Society and the St. Louis Dental Society, are 21 hospitals in St. Louis, St. Louis County and St. Charles.

New corporate members elected yesterday are: Gale F. Johnston, Eugene Mudd, Charles F. Jones, John P. Krey and William F. Gephart. The medical societies, the participating hospitals and the public are represented in the corporate membership.

Lee L. Daly, E. E. King and William C. Conner were re-elected members of the board of trustees. George M. Berry, temporarily appointed three months ago, was elected for a three-year term, and Dr. Carl F. Vohs was selected to succeed Mr. Berry.

The three trustees representing the St. Louis Medical Society, are: Dr. J. D. Woodruff, St. Louis County and St. Charles.

Members of the board of trustees, are: Gale F. Johnston, Eugene Mudd, Charles F. Jones, John P. Krey and William F. Gephart. The medical societies, the participating hospitals and the public are represented in the corporate membership.

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## GROUP HOSPITAL INC. HAS 24,000 ENROLLED

Mrs. Edward J. Walsh Reports on Service Recently Extended to Workers' Families.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Group Hospital Service, Inc., has added 9000 to its rolls since the organization extended its service Dec. 15 to include dependents of working men and women. This report was made by Mrs. Edward J. Walsh, president of the board of trustees yesterday at the annual meeting of corporate members at the Missouri Athletic Association.

Total membership of the service is now about 24,000, with employees of 472 industrial firms and municipal departments represented. The service, a non-profit enterprise, has a net cash reserve of \$27,980 available for use in epidemics. Leo C. Fuller, treasurer, reported.

A United Charities Agency, the service functioned for more than a year following its inception in May, 1936, exclusively for workers. The new plan, approved last November, permits an entire family, regardless of size, to assure each member 21 days of hospital care each year. The individual employee, Mrs. Walsh explained, is charged 75 cents a month, the first dependent 50 cents and all additional dependents 25 cents. There is an enrollment fee of \$1 and a charge of \$1 a day for hospital care of dependents.

A family of 11, residing in South St. Louis, has taken advantage of the plan to guarantee hospitalization for only \$150 a month.

More than 1000 persons have been hospitalized in the past year, spending more than 9000 days in the various hospitals and necessitating expenditure by the service of \$60,000, the president of the board said in her report.

The average length of time spent in the hospital by a patient was nine and two-thirds days, Mrs. Walsh said, contrasted with the national average of eight and one-half days. The 21-day period assured by group hospital service is, therefore, more than sufficient in the average case, she pointed out.

Participating in the service, which is sponsored by the St. Louis County Medical Society and the St. Louis Dental Society, are 21 hospitals in St. Louis, St. Louis County and St. Charles.

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## F. C. ORTHWEIN WEDS MRS. FLORENCE EZZELL

Marriage Ceremony Performed at Grand View Farm Home of Bride's Mother.

Mrs. Florence Lambert Ezzell, wealthy daughter of Mrs. Florence Parker Bush and the late Marion L. J. Lambert, was married to Frederick C. Orthwein yesterday. It was her third marriage in 18 years. She is in her middle thirties.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roy Calvin Dobson of First Presbyterian Church, at 9 a. m. at Grand View Farm, home of the bride's mother, Gravois and Weber Hill roads, St. Louis County. Present were members of the immediate families. The wedding, not previously announced, was disclosed by relatives late in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Orthwein left immediately for the East. They will reside here. Mrs. Orthwein wore a French blue wool dress with darker blue hat and coat, and a corsage of orchids.

Mrs. Bush, who divorced the late Mr. Lambert, vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Co., in 1912, and in 1930 divorced Adolphus Bush III, now head of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., left soon after yesterday's ceremony for her winter home in Miami Beach, Fla.

After attending Mary Institute and O'Fallon School, Mrs. Orthwein, who is wealthy in her own right, made her debut in 1919. She was married in 1920 to M. W. Wayne Niedringhaus, vice-president of Niedringhaus, Inc., and divorced him in 1928, alleging general indignities. She got custody of their children, Lambert and Wayne, now 17 years old, and married O. Sharp Ezzell, insurance broker. Again alleging general indignities, she divorced him 11 months ago.

Orthwein is the son of Mrs. Frederick C. Orthwein Sr., with whom he resided at the Park Plaza Hotel, and the grandson of William D. Orthwein. The bride is the sister of Stafford (Casey) Lambert, wealthy sportsman and aviator, and of Marion L. J. Lambert. Lambert, whose divorce about a year ago included payment of \$1,600,000 alimony.

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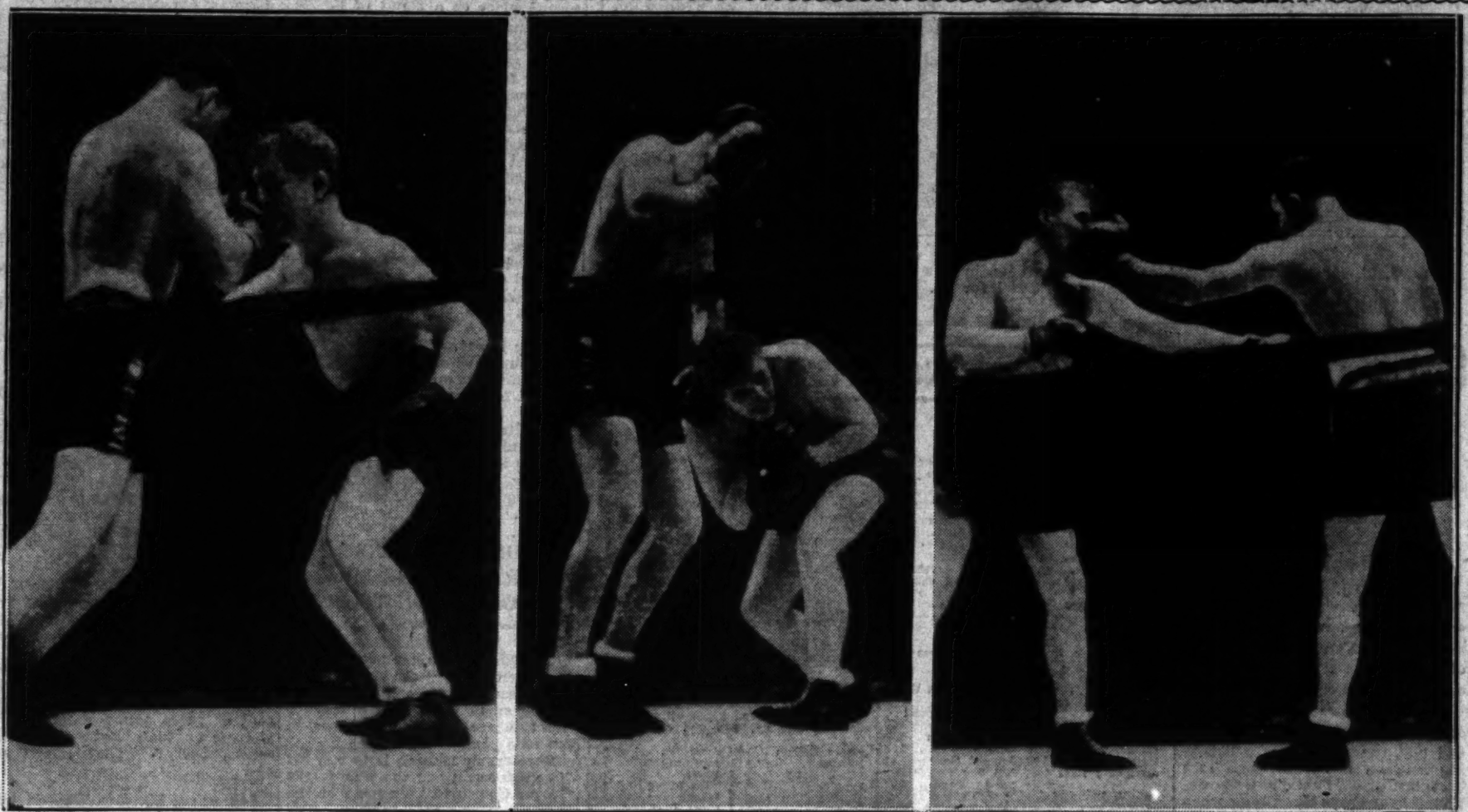






## BRADDOCK RALLIES IN LAST TWO ROUNDS TO WIN FROM FARR

## Start of Braddock's Drive to Victory Over Farr



Jim Braddock's fistic obituary was delayed last night when the former champion rallied in the last two rounds to gain a decision over Tommy Farr. Farr held the lead for the first eight sessions, but above is pictured the start of Braddock's ninth round drive. At left—Braddock lands right on Farr's jaw; center, the Welshman gets down low to avoid punishment; right, the former champion lands to the face with his left.

## WELSHMAN TAKES BAD BEATING IN LATEST STAGES

Former Champion Throws Defense to Winds and Slugs Away With Both Hands.

By Damon Runyon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A fighting flame, the like of which the prize ring has seldom seen, flared up in old Jim Braddock last night with a fury that overwhelmed Tommy Farr, of Wales, in the closing rounds of their 10-round battle. The former heavyweight champion of the world, once tagged "the Cinderella man" of fastidiousness, suddenly from a brisk battering at the hands of the Welshman, and began slugging with a desperation and courage that had 18,000 spectators in that strange convulsion of excitement that only prize fighting can produce.

A ponderous sort of fighter at best, his legs and back stiff and ramrodish in ring posture, Braddock came rushing out of his corner in the ninth and tenth rounds to fairly crash through the slight lead on points that Farr had established.

Throws Defense to Winds. He blasted away at the Welshman with both hands, disdaining any defense, constantly charging and swinging. Hit or miss, he kept throwing leather, and the big crowd that followed him over from his native Jersey, screamed encouragement to the old boy.

As Harry Balogh, the announcer, gathered in the slips of paper from Referee Johnny McAvoy, the judges, Charles Lynch and Leo Cron, there was a deep silence with the fighters, heads and bodies swathed in robes and towels, waiting expectantly.

When Balogh yelled that Braddock was the winner, the crowd burst on an astonishing demonstration. A startled expression came over Farr's face and he turned and literally ran out of the ring, so that when Braddock went over to his corner to follow the usual procedure of the winner shaking hands with the loser, Farr had disappeared. Then Braddock looked startled. He peered around for Farr and finally saw the Welshman tearing down an aisle for his dressing room.

Former Champion Stumped. Braddock obviously did not know what to make of this conduct, but he stumbled over to the microphone, muttered a few words, then stood in the center of the ring a couple of minutes, both hands high in air in jubilation, while the crowd booed Farr and cheered Jim.

There was something of a scene in Farr's dressing room when the newspapermen went to interview him. Some of Tommy's handlers wanted to keep him from talking, but Thomas finally said he was dumfounded by the decision and that he would go back to the coal mines.

Tommy said he did not know Braddock was approaching his corner to shake hands, otherwise he would have remained there, which is probably true. The gross receipts were \$30,645 and the net \$71,900, a total of 17,389 spectators paying their way in. Tommy's share of this gate, the biggest since the Louisville fight a year ago, ought to have his wounded feelings somewhat.

Low Blow Lost Fight. A low blow in the third round, with some flicking of his gloves, and backhanding, really cost Farr the fight. He was penalized that night by the referee, and now we will show you how this penalty proved very damaging to Farr in the long run.

McAvoy and Judge George Lecon voted for Braddock. Judge Charles Lynch voted for Farr. The referee gave four rounds to Braddock, four to Farr with two even. Had he not penalized Farr he would have had to vote for the Welshman on his own score.

Lecon gave Braddock six rounds and Farr four, and voted for Braddock. Lynch gave Farr five and Braddock four, with one even, and voted for Farr. All gave the last two rounds to Braddock.

Thirty-two years old, and considered such a pugilist has been that the much younger Farr was a 1-to-4 favorite in the betting. Braddock Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

## Tarleton Basket Five Gains 82d Straight Victory

By the Associated Press. STEPHENVILLE, Tex., Jan. 22.—The John Tarleton Flawboys received one of their biggest scares in many games last night as they edged out Decatur Baptist College, 17 to 16, for their 82nd basketball victory in a row.

## RIGGS, SABIN IN DOUBLES FINAL OF TAMPA MEET

By the Associated Press. TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 22.—The two top seeded teams in the fourteenth annual Dixie tennis tournament advanced to the doubles finals yesterday.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Wayne Sabin of Los Angeles reached the title match with a straight set victory over Martin Buxby of Miami and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach. The scores were 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Riggs and Sabin will play Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Frank Kovacs of San Francisco in the final tomorrow. Kovacs and Cooke defeated Bryan Grant of Atlanta and Wilmer Hines of Hollywood in their semifinal match, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Riggs and Sabin formed a strong combination and while losing games in all three sets, never were in danger of being broken through. Sabin's spectacular court coverage enabled the Davis Cup squad member to keep his team in front.

Grant and Hines faltered after taking the second set to even the match and their early lead in the third set was soon overcome with Cooke and Kovacs. The final set was without trouble.

Semifinal singles are scheduled for this afternoon with Riggs meeting Harris and Grant playing Sabin.

## Mayo and Servis In Golf Final

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 22.—Charles H. Mayo, Jr., of Long Beach, N. Y., and Bob Servis of Dayton, O., will battle it out in a 36-hole match here tomorrow for the annual Miami-Biltmore men's amateur golf championship.

Servis, shooting a 65, six under par, eliminated H. J. Kowal, Utica, N. Y., and Bob Servis of Dayton, O., will battle it out in a 36-hole match here tomorrow for the annual Miami-Biltmore men's amateur golf championship.

Recently Pompoon turned in two fast workouts, one of them a six-figure dash in 1:12.5. This resulted in an immediate offer of his price to 8 to 1, and this morning, Commissioner James Carroll of this city announced that the son of Pompoon was being held out in his book—backed off the board by a rush of money.

Seabiscuit, which was installed favorite at the "sucker" price of 4 to 1, already has receded to 4 to 1. Seabiscuit has not done any work for nearly three weeks. There remains a six-week period in which to regain racing edge.

At this writing it appears that Seabiscuit will go to the post at higher odds than his winter book.

Cub Official Improved. By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The condition of John O. Seys, Chicago Cubs' vice-president who is seriously ill with pneumonia, was reported slightly improved today by the Cub team physician, Dr. John F. Davis. The 67-year-old executive, one of the oldest club officials still in the game, became ill last Sunday.

## BASKETBALL SCORES

Local. PUBLIC HIGH LEAGUE. Beaumont 21, Ben Hurst 15. McKinley 25, Jordan 14. Roosevelt 26, Cleveland 35 (overtime). Christian Brothers High 25, McBride 21. St. Louis University High 35, Western 25. SOUTHWESTERN LEAGUE. Waco 22, Belleville 14. East St. Louis 30, Edwardsville 29. Collinsville 42, Madison 18. CARBONDALE CONFERENCE. Freeburg 44, New Baden 27. Mattoon 60, New Athens 27. O'Fallon 27, Benton 25 (league). Webster Groves 27, Clayton 20. Farmington 25, Madison 20. Weller 34, St. Charles 18. MONTELEONE LEAGUE. Fairview 31, St. Louis 20. Hancock 30, Brentwood 34. Fort Scott Junior College 25. CATHOLIC HIGH LEAGUE. Cathedral High of Belleville 27, Union 17. South Side Catholic High (St. Louis) 25, Central Catholic High (East St. Louis) 25. T. M. C. A. INDUSTRIAL. Wolf 41, St. Louis 30. Warner Electric 44, Funks Fur 37. Elsewhere. Bradley Tech 38, Mount Zion 21. Anderson 35, St. Louis 32. Warrick 50, Geneva 25. Cardinals Teachers 48, California (Pa.) 25. Warrick Teachers 38, Cape Girardeau Teachers 30. Fort Scott Junior College 25, Joplin Junior College 36. Detroit 54, Hamilton All-Stars 41. Alton 60, Adrian 43.

## COWRAY'S COLUMN

## The Last Laugh.

POMPOON, Kentucky Derby future book favorite, may yet give War Admiral, his three-time conqueror, the horse laugh. That would happen if the son of Pompey captured the \$100,000 Santa Anita handicap, six weeks hence.

War Admiral is being trained in Florida, where he will compete for the mere \$50,000 prize offered the winner of the Widener Stakes. Pompey's victory at Santa Anita would not only result in twice as big a reward, but in greater prestige.

War Admiral defeated Pompoon in the Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes last year—then Pompoon faded out of the picture, went wrong. But now he is training at Santa Anita and is the most advanced of any of the several score of candidates.

Recently Pompoon turned in two fast workouts, one of them a six-figure dash in 1:12.5. This resulted in an immediate offer of his price to 8 to 1, and this morning, Commissioner James Carroll of this city announced that the son of Pompey was being held out in his book—backed off the board by a rush of money.

Seabiscuit, which was installed favorite at the "sucker" price of 4 to 1, already has receded to 4 to 1. Seabiscuit has not done any work for nearly three weeks. There remains a six-week period in which to regain racing edge.

At this writing it appears that Seabiscuit will go to the post at higher odds than his winter book.

UPS AND DOWNS of a wrestling champion are just part of the job. One day he's a title holder and a week later he's just a preliminary guy.

There's the case of our St. Louis joy and pride, Lou Thesz, who was decorated with a championship belt here a few weeks ago, following a set-to with Everett Marshall.

Later our joy and pride took on the once invincible Bowser champion, Danno O'Mahony, and spread him over the mat for a total loss in near-record time.

And now—behold our J. and P. appearing on a Boston card in a preliminary role, while his recent victim, Danno O'Mahony, wrestled in the main event against Yvon Robert, billed in Boston as "champion."

Can't you imagine Jack Dempsey, just after knocking out Jess Willard, appearing in a preliminary on a card in which another fighter was being billed as champion?

Rudy Dusek who, if experience and wrestling skill mean anything, should be able to recover from Maine to California by easy stages, was Thesz's opponent—and victim.

We await with interest the announcement that the "champion" of Boston and the "champion" of St. Louis meet for the world championship in Boston, the winner of that bout to be thrown for keeps here in St. Louis by Everett Marshall.

## Racing Results

## At Hialeah.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. One Chance (Archie) — 4.80 3.30 2.60. Babcock (Wright) — 3.50 2.60 2.10. Judge Hatten (Kurtzinger) — 3.20 2.10 1.60. Time, 1:51 4-5. Last Harvest, Jaycebo, Bob Charlie, Thurmond, Continental, Jackie D. and Tut Tut also ran.

SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs (chute). Flying Lee (Kurtzinger) 69.40 50.70 37.70. Swift Gold (Kelly) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Play (Hunt) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Dan Coyne, Bogie, Temple, Pelt, Dicks and Cal Halsey also ran.

THIRD RACE—One mile and an eighth. Javoncha (Schmidt) — 17.30 14.40 12.30. Inscription (Schmidt) — 4.00 3.70 3.40. Star Line, 1:15. Roll Image, Bachelor, Jack, Manco and Lost Battalion also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Trudy Cat (Kurtzinger) 4.10 3.40 3.20. War Minister (Wright) 3.90 3.40 3.10. Great State (Wright) — 4.00 3.70 3.40. Star Line, 1:15. Roll Image, Bachelor, Jack, Manco and Lost Battalion also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile (chute). War Minister (Wright) 3.90 3.40 3.10. Row and Arrow (Ranick) — 12.80 10.70 9.70. Friend Willie (Pa. Pennant) — 1.10 1.00 9.00. Time, 1:36 3-5. Palamede, Sparta, Marston also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Alawin (Hansa) — 4.10 3.60 3.30. Old Spot (Dotson) — 4.30 4.00 3.70. Humble Boy (G. Ranick) — 4.30 4.00 3.70. Time, 1:31 2-5. Joe Schenck, Devil's Mate, New Time, Calvary, Bourbon King and Polvata also ran. — a Woolford Farm entry.

SEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs. One Chance (Archie) — 4.80 3.30 2.60. Babcock (Wright) — 3.50 2.60 2.10. Judge Hatten (Kurtzinger) — 3.20 2.10 1.60. Time, 1:51 4-5. Last Harvest, Jaycebo, Bob Charlie, Thurmond, Continental, Jackie D. and Tut Tut also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—Six furlongs. Flying Lee (Kurtzinger) 69.40 50.70 37.70. Swift Gold (Kelly) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Play (Hunt) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Dan Coyne, Bogie, Temple, Pelt, Dicks and Cal Halsey also ran.

NINTH RACE—Six furlongs. Flying Lee (Kurtzinger) 69.40 50.70 37.70. Swift Gold (Kelly) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Play (Hunt) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Dan Coyne, Bogie, Temple, Pelt, Dicks and Cal Halsey also ran.

TENTH RACE—Six furlongs. Flying Lee (Kurtzinger) 69.40 50.70 37.70. Swift Gold (Kelly) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Play (Hunt) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Dan Coyne, Bogie, Temple, Pelt, Dicks and Cal Halsey also ran.

Eleventh RACE—Six furlongs. Flying Lee (Kurtzinger) 69.40 50.70 37.70. Swift Gold (Kelly) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Play (Hunt) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Dan Coyne, Bogie, Temple, Pelt, Dicks and Cal Halsey also ran.

Twelfth RACE—Six furlongs. Flying Lee (Kurtzinger) 69.40 50.70 37.70. Swift Gold (Kelly) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Play (Hunt) — 26.70 47.40 44.40. Dan Coyne, Bogie, Temple, Pelt, Dicks and Cal Halsey also ran.

## Directors Begin Move to Oust Narragansett Head

By the Associated Press. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22.—Four directors of the Narragansett Racing Association, backed by investment houses in New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, last night joined in a move to oust Walter E. O'Hara as president and managing director of the association.

The four directors who issued a statement on the race track controversy are James E. Dooley, also vice-president of the association; Raymond J. McMahon, secretary and general counsel; Albert H. Daly and William E. Ames, former publicity director.

They asked for proxies from stockholders authorizing them to oust O'Hara at a special meeting of stockholders called for Feb. 9. The other directors are O'Hara, his brother, Neal R. O'Hara, Joseph A. L. Duffy and Madison F. Welsh, the latter of Fall River, Mass.

The latter recited differences between O'Hara and the State Racing Commission and Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

In the letter, the four directors said they were informed on Jan. 10 that O'Hara was opposed to any further meetings of the board. A meeting was scheduled for that day but was prevented by lack of a quorum.

The four directors, the letter states, own an aggregate of 25,015 shares of the common stock of the Narragansett Racing Association, Inc.

The letter further states that Dooley will become the acting head of the association until the annual stockholders meeting in June, 1938. If the views of those seeking to oust O'Hara prevail on Feb. 9, the directors, the letter says, "intend, if Mr. O'Hara is removed from these offices, to immediately apply for racing dates for 1938, and commence preparations for the reopening of Narragansett park."

PLACEMENT OF HORSE AT U.S. TO PLAY IN MIAMI PAYS \$160 HOCKEY TOURNEY

By the Associated Press. MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22.—Excitement was plentiful with the running of the second race at Hialeah this afternoon, a seven-furlong test for three-year-olds. Flying Lee, the winner by a length, paid \$59.40; Swift Gold, second by a head, returned \$180.70; and Play, third, \$47.40.

The favored Dan Cupid closed with a belated rush after a poor beginning and was fourth.

Warren Wright's Pharosace, a colt that recently won, stumbled and broke down near the stretch turn. Irving Anderson, his rider, was not injured. Pharosace was running in a contending position when the mishap occurred.

Flying Lee, with Charlie Kurtzinger up, began slowly, improved his position after the first quarter mile, and overtook Swiftgold in the final drive.

WOHL'S AND WAGNERS WIN Y. M. C. A. TITLES

The Wagner Electric won Division No. 1 first-half championship honors by defeating the Foukes Furs, 44-37, and the Wohl A. C. defeated Montano, 39-14, for the Division No. 2 first-half title in the playoffs in the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Basketball League last night at the Armory.

The Wagners and Foukes high-scoring game was interesting, with the Foukes trying valiantly to catch the Wagners who held a 26-21 lead at the half.

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HOG MARKET IS LOWER;

**EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 22 (U. S. Department of Agriculture).—Hogs—Receipts, 3700; 3200 direct; odd lots 15 @ 25c lower than average. Friday: some weighty butchers unsold, top \$3.80 for choice 150-180 lbs.; bulk good and choice 150-220 lbs., \$3.35 @ 3.60; odd head medium weight, \$2.50-3.00; other weighty classes not established; compared with week ago, mostly steady to shade lower; now 10 @ 20c higher.**

[illegible]

cheap mules and medium priced work horses and mares.

Good to choice stock is reported for the coming week, rail consignments to be here from Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas. Shipments from nearby states including Texas, are also reported as being increasing.

**"NATIVE HORSE" QUOTATIONS**

Good to choice stock, \$110 to \$150; medium priced, \$80 to \$110; extra small, \$50 to \$80; choice chucks, \$90 to \$120; smooth mouthed chucks, \$65 to \$90; large farm mares, \$125 to \$150; small, \$100 to \$125; extra small fillies, yearlings and twos; small, common, \$35 to \$60; good size, \$60 to \$85; extra size, \$85 to \$110; small, common, \$25 to \$35; \$150 to 20 per head less than fillies); good southern mares, \$75 to \$100; cheap horses, \$40 to \$50.

**"SOUTHERN" QUOTATIONS**

Farm mules, 15.2 to 16 bands, \$110 to \$140; colt mules, small, \$80 to \$85; draft mules, 14.5 to 16 bands, \$110 to \$140; 15.2 bands, \$120 to \$160; choice colt mules, 14.5 to 16.2 bands, \$160 to \$200.

“Quotations are for average animals and do not cover those of extraordinary quality or the very cheapest grades.

**MISSISSIPPI VEAL STOCK YARDS**

Mississippi Veal Stock Yards at St. Louis officially reports the market as follows:

**Cattle**—Compared with last Friday, steers and yearlings around 25c lower, calves about 10c above to \$2.00. Choice to good, \$8.50 to \$7.50, with better finished kinds \$8.50 and up. Beef cows \$6.00 to \$7.00, with up. Choice veal calves kinds higher. Cannery and butcher calves, 10c to 15c higher. Calves for the bulk Sausage bulls fully 25c lower, \$5.25 to \$4.25 on the close, with the bulk of calves, 10c to 15c lower, closing top \$11.25, top for the week, \$11.75.

**Hogs**—The week closed showing advances of 15c to 30c, with an extreme top bulk of the better \$9.00, paid sparingly. Bulk of the better \$8.00 to \$8.50. 200s moved in a range of \$8.00 to \$5.75;

\$8.90; 220s to 240s, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good  
 choice 250s up to \$8.60; 250s to 270s,  
 \$8.40; 270s to 280s, \$8.25 to \$8.50; 280s  
 to 300s, \$8.10 to \$8.35; 300s to 320s,  
 \$7.40; 100s to 130s, \$8.25 to \$8.75 on an  
 uneven trade with lighter and odd quan-  
 tities. Choice 200s to \$8.55. Weights cur-  
 rently received save discounts. Packing  
 charges added 20c to 30c heavier; bulk, \$4.00  
 to \$6.75.

**Sheep**—Compared with last Friday the  
 market was 10¢ to 15¢ higher. Weights cur-  
 rently received save discounts. Packing  
 charges added 20c to 30c heavier; bulk, \$4.00  
 to \$6.75.

Average Cost and Weight of Hogs.  
 In the following table will be found a  
 list of the average cost and weight of hogs  
 on various markets with comparisons as  
 reported by the United States Department  
 of Agriculture.

	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Chicago	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
St. Louis	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minneapolis	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
St. Paul	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Des Moines	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Sioux Falls	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Omaha	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Lincoln	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Nebraska	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Kansas	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Missouri	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Michigan	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Wisconsin	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minnesota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
North Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
South Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Nebraska	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Kansas	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Missouri	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Michigan	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Wisconsin	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minnesota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
North Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
South Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Nebraska	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Kansas	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Missouri	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Michigan	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Wisconsin	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minnesota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
North Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
South Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Nebraska	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Kansas	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Missouri	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Michigan	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Wisconsin	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minnesota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
North Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
South Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Nebraska	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Kansas	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Missouri	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Michigan	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Wisconsin	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minnesota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
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Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Michigan	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Wisconsin	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Minnesota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
North Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
South Dakota	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Nebraska	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Kansas	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Missouri	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Illinois	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Indiana	\$10.25	\$9.78	\$9.22
Ohio	\$10.		

**BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY**

**ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET, Jan. 12.**—Spot eggs, butter and poultry quotations are as follows:

Market Reporter represents transactions between wholesale dealers in the produce and livestock markets, and does not represent truckers or store-door delivery (unless otherwise specified):

**BUTTER.**—No. 1. EGGS were 16c lower; No. 1 standards 1c lower at 18 1/4c; under-standards 1c lower at 16 1/4c; spring chickens 10c lower at 14 1/2c; spring chickens 10c lower at 14 1/2c.

**EGGS.**—Missouri standards in good cases, No. 1. In good standards, 16 1/4c; under grades, 14 1/2c.

**POULTRY.**—Per lb. 26 @ 29c, according to quality.

**CHICKENS** (in boxing way) — Per lb. 26 @ 29c, according to quality.

10c; ducks, 10c; prints, 19 1/2c; prints, 19 1/2c.

**BUTTER**-Creamery extra, whole milk  
50c; standard, 48c.  
**EAGLES**-Horned, 54c; nearly,  
51c; standard, 57c; country butts, 1 lb.  
27c.

**LIVE POULTRY.**

**POWLS**-5 lbs and over, 13½c; under  
15c; 10 lbs., 16c; under 18 lbs., 17c;  
over 3 lbs. 14c.

**SPRING CHICKENS**-White rock, 3½c;  
black, 3¼c; 1 lb. and over, 19c; small, 15c;  
colored, springs, 3½ lb. and over, 19c;  
small, 15c; 1 lb. and over, 19c; small,  
15c; black and speckled (blue or green)  
18c and 20c.

**BROILERS**-Colored, white and plum-  
toothed rocks (2 lbs and over, 12c; leg-  
less, 11c).

**ROOSTERS**-Old roosters, 12c; leghorns  
old hens, 10c; stacy young roosters, 15c;  
leghorn old hens, 12c; stacy young  
hens, 12c; small 20c; spring toms, 14 lbs and  
over, 20c; small 17c; spring toms, 18 lbs  
and over, 20c; old hens 15c; old toms 15c;  
or 2, 12c.

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turned 200,000 bags of Cubes and Philippines at the \$320 basis.  
 Futures were steadier on further trading against sales in the outside market, and neither commission nor loss of the No. 3 contract.  
 Sales were unchanged to 114, higher, in March 113½, and sales of 200 tons.  
 Refined was unchanged locally at 4.65.  
 The price for fine unsmoked was 4.70.  
 Refiners are accepting business at 4.70 on certain territory.  
 Sales closed 1 to 2 higher, 400,000.  
 Sales, 400,000.  

	High.	Low.	Close.
Arch.	2.27	2.27	2.27½
Aug.	2.29	2.28	2.28½
Sept.	2.30	2.29	2.30½
October	2.31	2.30	2.31½

 —Bid.  
 Wool Top Futures.  
 NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Wool top futures were quiet. Stated business was absorbed by trade interest.  
 Futures closed 3 higher to 5 lower.

Arch	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$1.50
ly	75.0	75.0	75.00
tober	75.0	75.0	75.20
ember	75.1	75.0	75.00

Spot, standard tops, S.T.O., unchanged.  
b-Bid.



# STOCK LIST RULES EASY ON A LIGHT TURNOVER

Utilities Generally Are Only  
A Shade Lower Following  
Government's Victory  
in TVA Case.

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Selected  
gold mining issues put on a small  
rally by themselves in today's stock  
market but many leaders were virtu-  
ally at a standstill.

The few who had expected the  
list to nose-dive following the govern-  
ment's sweeping TVA victory in the  
Chattanooga Federal Court were  
agreeably surprised when even the  
utilities refused to give ground  
except in minor fractions.

As a matter of fact, most Wall  
Street observers said, the three-  
judge decision against the 18 utility  
companies was in line with forecasts  
which had been based on rulings  
in other courts. A faint hope  
was seen in the announcement an  
appeal would be taken to the Sup-  
reme Court.

Dealings were comparatively slow  
throughout the brief session and  
"thinness" of the market was em-  
phasized by occasional wide  
spreads between bid and asked  
prices.

Transfers approximated 450,000  
shares.

Bonds Are Uneven.

Bonds and commodities were un-  
even.

Steels were indifferent, although  
President B. F. Fairless of the U. S.  
Steel Corp., in a statement to the  
Senate Unemployment Committee,  
estimated this concern earned 6 per  
cent on its investment last year.

He added that prices could not be  
reduced without a corresponding re-  
duction of wages and other costs.

The "guilty" verdict in the govern-  
ment's anti-trust oil case against  
30 defendants, handed down by a  
jury at Madison, Wis., failed to dis-  
turb the petroleum shares unduly.

Most held to a narrow range.

Timidity of selling forces, it was  
thought in some brokerage quar-  
ters, may have been due to the bel-  
lieved much of the "bad news" had  
been discounted. Expectations the  
President's armament message will  
go to Congress Monday also tended  
to diminish offerings.

U. S. Steel Is Lower.

About unchanged, up as much  
as a point or so were Homestake,  
Dome, Alaska, Bethlehem  
Steel, Sears Roebuck, Macy, Texas  
Corp., N. Y. Central, Southern Rail-  
way, Northern Pacific, Socony and  
Chesapeake & Ohio.

Difficulties were encountered by  
U. S. Steel, General Motors, U. S.  
Rubber, Goodrich, J. I. Case, West-  
inghouse, du Pont, Union Pacific,  
Northern Pacific, Philip Morris,  
Owens-Illinois, American Metal,  
Edison, Western Union, American  
Telephone and Telegraph.

Wheat at Chicago finished 1/4  
to 1 cent a bushel above the previous  
close. Corn was unchanged to 1/4  
cent a bushel lower. Cotton ended  
with the loss of 25 to 50 cents a bale.

The French franc gained 0.05  
of a cent at 3.22 cents at the close  
while the British pound was un-  
changed at \$4.94.

Overnight Developments.

On the side of merchandising  
shares were reports from the mail  
order field indicating somewhat  
cumbersome inventories had been  
whittled down substantially in past  
months.

Figures of the Chicago Mail Or-  
der Co., one of the first large cata-  
logue houses to publish a 1937 state-  
ment, disclosed stocks on hand off  
21 per cent from a year ago and  
commitments for future delivery  
down 70 per cent from the close of  
1938.

The principal inventory problem  
at present, it was said in other  
trade quarters, has to do with pro-  
ducers who, in some instances, have  
the largest stocks since 1930.

Sales, closing prices and net  
change of the 15 most active stocks:

U. S. Rubber, 16,200, 58 1/2, down  
1/4; U. S. Steel, 18,300, 58 1/2, down  
1/4; Commonwealth & Southern,  
10,000, 15, down 1/4; Chrysler,  
9,000, 58 1/2, unchanged; Graham-  
Pack, 8,000, 15, down 1/4; Bethle-  
hem Steel, 8,400, 62 1/2, up 1/4; Yellow  
Trust, 8,200, 14, down 1/4; Nash-  
Kelvinator, 8,100, 10 1/2, down 1/4;  
General Motors, 8,100, 33 1/2, down 1/4;  
Anaconda, 8,000, 25, down 1/4; Pure  
Oil, 8,000, 12, down 1/4; International  
Nickel, 5,000, 50, down 1/4; General  
Electric, 5,000, 24 1/2, up 1/4; United  
Aircraft, 5,000, 23 1/2, down 1/4;  
Boeing Aircraft, 5,000, 23 1/2, down 1/4.

NEW YORK RUBBER MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Crude rubber  
rises opened unchanged to eight higher.  
Rubber, 15,000; Jan. 15, 50.50;  
Feb. 15, 50.50.

Crude rubber futures closed at 7 1/2  
cents; Jan. 15, 7 1/2 cents; Feb. 15,  
7 1/2 cents.

High, Low, Close.

Mar. 15, 50.50; Apr. 15, 50.50;  
May 15, 50.50; Jun. 15, 50.50;  
Jul. 15, 50.50; Aug. 15, 50.50;  
Sep. 15, 50.50; Oct. 15, 50.50;  
Nov. 15, 50.50; Dec. 15, 50.50.

# COMMODITY INDEX AVERAGES

Other statistics showing  
economic trend.

TREND OF STAPLE PRICES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Associated  
Press data shows price index of 35  
commodities:

High, Low, Close.

1937-38, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 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2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 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3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 35



WHEAT MARKET UP AT CLOSE OF WEEKEND TRADE

By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Wheat scored a cent and a bushel maximum advance in Chicago today, and ended at around the day's top level.

Absence of selling pressure, rather than agency to buy characterized trading. Moisture received in domestic districts this week was generally regarded as insufficient to change crop conditions to any extent and the weekly forecast predicted only light moisture for the coming week.

At the close Chicago wheat futures were 1/4¢ higher, corn 1/4¢ higher, soybeans 1/4¢ higher, and oats 1/4¢ higher. July wheat, 80 1/4¢; corn, 44 1/4¢; soybeans, 24 1/4¢; oats, 24 1/4¢.

Indications that the bulk of the crop movement in Australia had been accounted for as a factor early today toward higher prices for wheat.

Evidence cited for belief that the climate for pressure to sell Australian wheat ought no longer to be expected this season included a 1,000,000 bushels visible supply.

Further, a rise of ocean freight rates from Australia was announced. Tending to lift the Chicago wheat market was the circumstance that the Liverpool wheat market, due 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents lower, closed today unchanged to only 1/4¢ of a cent off.

Helping an upward trend of Chicago wheat prices was a comprehensive official crop report stressing statements that domestic conditions did not point to a bountiful season for wheat and rye this year. It was emphasized that large areas of the great plains were deficient in moisture, both surface and subsoil, and would need in the growing good rains to produce even average yields.

Corn prices inclined downward owing to apparent dearth of new export business. Oats and rye held about steady. Provisions lacked buying support.

Around midseason, wheat was 1/4¢ higher, compared with yesterday's finish. May 80 1/4¢, July 80 1/4¢, and corn was 1/4¢ down, May 44 1/4¢, July 44 1/4¢.

Wheat futures purchased yesterday totaled 15,471,000 bushels; corn, 2,800,000 bushels; soybeans, 2,460,000 bushels, and in corn, 52,091,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Jan. 22.—May wheat was bid 90¢ at the close. May corn was bid 40 1/4¢.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

PART THREE ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1938. PAGES 1-6C

SPANISH FIGHTERS IN THE SNOW ON ARAGON FRONT



An advance guard of the rebel divisions of Gen. Varela en route to front line positions near Teruel. —Wide World Photo.

WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By BOB BURNS

EVERY time I go out I load my pockets with a pipe, tobacco, handkerchief, keys and some change. My wife says it makes me look lumpy and her argument is that women get along all right and they don't have no pockets at all. It kinda got me to wonderin' how in the world women get along without pockets. Then the other day I saw an ad in the paper that said "Lost—Lady's

pocketbook: contains hairpins, wristwatch, nail file, powderpuff, keys, mirror, check book, railway ticket, copy of "Gone With the Wind," scissors, cigarette case, rubber reducing garment, three pounds of steak and a potato masher."



LOYALISTS SEARCHING BUILDINGS IN STRATEGIC TERUEL



They are carrying arms which they found in buildings formerly occupied by the rebels. —Wide World Photo.

SOVIET EMBASSY IN NANKING BURNS



Soon after the Japanese army occupied Nanking, the deserted Soviet Embassy caught fire and burned to the ground. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

HE'S STILL PILING MATCHES



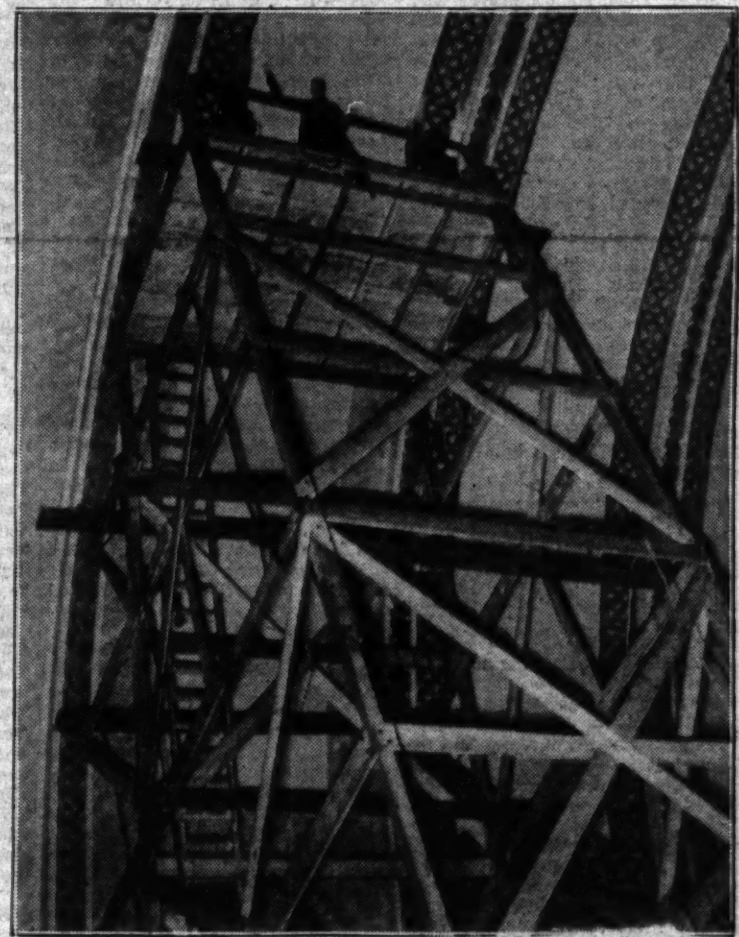
William Tischler, 923 Dammert avenue, who made some sort of a record a year ago with a stack of 5338 matches on top of a bottle, shows his latest accomplishment. The new stack has 11,300 matches. He took up the hobby to overcome nervousness. —By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

AFTER SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVED REED NOMINATION



From left, Attorney-General Homer Cummings, Senator Logan of Kentucky, Stanley Reed and Senator Van Nuys of Indiana in the Senate Judiciary Committee rooms after the hearing on Reed's appointment to the Supreme Court. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

DECORATING CEILING AT UNION STATION



Workmen atop the large scaffold in the waiting room. —By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

AUTOMOBILE MEN AFTER CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE



From left, Ernest Kanzler, president of Universal Credit Co., Henry Ittleson, president of Commercial Investment Co., Senator Brown of Michigan and Edsel Ford. They discussed plans to regularize selling in the motor industry. —Associated Press Wirephoto.

Table with multiple columns containing market data, including prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans, along with exchange rates and other financial information.







Problem of Two Families In One Home

Suggestion for Providing Separate Living Room for Each Group.

By Emily Post

Dear Mrs. Post: I am writing to you because I have a problem which I hope you can help me solve. I have a house with two families living in it. The problem is that the living room is too small for both families. I am writing to you because I hope you can help me solve this problem.

We have a great many friends and our two children have plenty of young people who run in and out just as they always did when we lived in our own house. But, chatter and card playing of our friends is not especially interesting to my mother-in-law. I know, for I have heard her say it by her looks and actions. Also the children disturb them. Several times lately they have gone off upstairs to their bedroom. At first they used to sit in the dining-room, but the rooms are all so open that going into the dining-room didn't help much. And the fact that they have always been home bodies must only add to their unhappiness now.

I know you have suggested turning an ordinary bedroom into a living-room-bedroom, but, Mrs. Post, this does not help because the house is small and the bedroom proportionately so, and in their rooms and ours big double beds cannot be made to look like anything else, and we have no money for refurnishing. It sounds hopeless, doesn't it? I am sure you have tackled other problems that seemed just as unanswerable to me. Answer: Since you have all the furniture that once filled your house, surely you must have some living-room furniture which you can perhaps refurnish the dining-room into a living-room for your own family. And then use a table, not really a dining-room one, and eat in the living-room, or else, if possible, out in the hall. Two card tables put together would be perfectly practical, easy to fold up and put away between meals. If I were doing it, I should build a wall (with composition wall material) into the door-frame between the living-room and dining-room.

Either paint this yourself to match the walls of both rooms, or, if the walls are papered, let over, you could put this on. Furnish the dining-room entirely with your furniture, leave the living-room as it used to be, and perhaps one of the children's room could be rearranged to hold a table and chairs, sitting-room as possible, which they could use. In other words, the problem does not seem at all hopeless to me. Instead of leaving your furniture scattered through the house, collect it together and make the dining-room habitable.

(Copyright, 1938.)

Spice Cookies One-half cup fat. One cup brown sugar. One teaspoon cinnamon. One-fourth teaspoon cloves. One-fourth teaspoon nutmeg. One-eighth teaspoon salt. One egg. Three tablespoons sour cream. Two cups flour. One teaspoon soda. Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients. Drop portions of dough from the tip of the spoon onto a greased baking sheet. Flatten down the top of each cookie with the back of the spoon. Bake 10 minutes in moderate oven.

Spinach and Poached Eggs Spinach is so good for the system that different methods must be used to have it frequently on our menus. Wash thoroughly, prepare and cook in its own juices with a little salt. When tender, chop finely and season with salt, pepper and plenty of butter. Spread a thick layer on a square of buttered toast and serve a poached egg on each portion.

News of New Movies

Win McPherson

epburn, Ginger Rogers, Andrea Leeds, as young singers haunting a defunct comedy that works up to a terrific seventh place among the Ten Best exit film on the same program is a Fred Stone saves a small town from BASSADOR. Edward G. Robinson in a portrayal of make you homesick for the good old 30-32. "Love Is a Headache" has a 's about a gossip columnist and an seems they didn't know where to start all there—some good, some bad, a lot like Dick Powell and is classified as "ing Witnesses" is about a pretty girl, the head of all the wickedness in the Door," the best comedy of the month, and Charles Boyer with a slick youngster of Shanghai," a Chinese verterfront," at the MISSOURI.

IF YOU ASK MY OPINION

By Martha Carr

Dear Mrs. Carr: I would like you to answer a puzzling question for me. I have a fine husband and baby. We get along grandly and have almost everything we need. And yet—there is a man I used to go with before I was married who still cares for me and tells me so whenever he sees me. He is a grand fellow and I like him very much. Sometimes I think almost as much of him as I do my husband. When I stop to think I cannot reason myself out. I've never told him this before. Please tell me if my imagination is playing tricks with me.

PUZZLED WOMAN.

No. Your imagination is not troubling you. If it were, it might increase your vision and allow you to see the lack of character and will-power shown in this communication you have sent me. Are you by any chance, looking for trouble? If you have any insight which is not completely muffled up in vanity, you ought to know that to give ear to the twaddle of such a man is a reflection not only upon your loyalty but upon your mentality. Shut him up and off—and hurry before your husband decides to take matters in his own hands and shut him up for you. Like a good many women—having everything you think necessary for your comfort and happiness, you must look around for trouble.

Dear Mrs. Carr: I'll you please tell us the population of St. Louis?

THANK YOU

In 1930, when the last census was taken, the population was 521,980.

Dear Mrs. Carr: I thank you for helping the "No Name" Club. There are many interested who have made inquiries, so we are asking for space in your column once more. The club outgrew the room at the library and now meets on Friday evening at the Y. W. C. A., 1411 Locust. We have a lovely large room. For information about the membership, activities, age limit, visitors to the club, write to the secretary, Mrs. Jesse Bourgeois, 4727 Page boulevard. Again thanking you, I am, E. M.

My dear Mrs. Carr: JUST recently a situation has arisen which I do not quite know how to handle. I have accepted a date to attend an important school affair the end of this month, and now, for family reasons, I cannot tell the boy I am unable to keep my engagement. I do not want to hurt his feelings, and don't know what to tell him. Hoping you will find a solution to an embarrassing problem before the end of the month, I am, IN A FIX.

You are quite vague, almost too much so for me to answer you. Unless the fault is something which concerns the honor or morals of the boy, I believe you are honor bound to keep the engagement for which you have given your word, and you need never accept another. If you feel you must take the change of losing his friendship, then tell him the truth, that for special reasons you must decline his invitation. But do so in time for him to make other arrangements.

Dear Mrs. Carr: THIS is in answer to the letter signed Dot. I believe she is the girl I have in mind. I went with her a long time and believed she loved me as I did her; but she did not want to go steady and wanted me to go out with other girls, which I did not care to do. I am nice looking and do not believe I would have a hard time getting someone else, but I can say that she is the only one for me. I do not see this as a problem where to find me. I am still the same old boy—only I have found out that it never pays to be a chump. F. A. T. D.

My dear Mrs. Carr: YOU are sure a darling. In regard to the woman and that 2-year-old angora cat she gave the doctor: She told you she would write to the rest of you who wanted it, but I have looked in vain, as I wanted one of those kittens. If you find any more, let me know, please. MRS. E. W. D.

I have a number of kittens offered just now—but no angoras. If you want some other kind, write me soon, sending self-addressed, stamped envelope.

My dear Mrs. Carr: I HAVE written you one letter telling you how many packages our little boy received at Christmas, but I missed seeing it in the column. I am asking you to print this so that I may be sure that all the people who so kindly remembered him will know how grateful I am. And I want them, too, to know

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

When GLORIA COMES of AGE

Little Vanderbilt Heiress Is Approaching Young Womanhood—Recently Attended First Dance—Debut Is Expected to Make Social History.

By URSULA PETRIE

AND so the "Golden Girl" grew up! Almost overnight, it seems, the transformation has taken place—little Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, pawn in one of the most spectacular legal dramas of the decade, stepping out in her first grown-up party dress. Gone are the childish pout, the clipped Dutch bob and the short, flaring skirt. As she danced recently to the sophisticated rhythms of a swing orchestra for the first time in her 13 years, her trim little figure, clad in sweeping white chiffon, designed by her mother, her dark tresses swirled in the most modern of coiffures, Gloria was the perfect picture of the well-poised sub-debutante.

Gloria's appearance in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and that private dinner-dance, given for members of

the smart Greenwald School, which she attends, might well be called a pre-view to her future. For, although she has not yet reached her fourteenth birthday, it has become suddenly and strikingly apparent that the "poor little rich girl" is no longer a little child. And as she steps over the threshold into young womanhood, the whole world asks: "What will Gloria do when she comes of age?"

From the very hour of her birth the little Vanderbilt heiress has captured the imagination of a wide-eyed public—as was inevitable with her vast wealth, social background and glittering ancestry. No little girl who "was the granddaughter of grim old Commodore Vanderbilt, daughter of the colorful Reginald and the glamorous Morgan twin, Gloria, could have escaped attention. And when at the age of 10, the spotlight of the Vanderbilt-Whitney cause celebre was focused upon her, interest in the child, for whose custody so many skeletons rattled, was heightened immeasurably. The clothes she wore, the games she played, the toys she loved—even what she ate for breakfast—were matters of deep personal interest to millions. And so it is today. Glamorous as little Gloria's past may have been, the future of the grown-up Miss Vanderbilt holds even more of interest.

The next milestone in Gloria's life will take place in June when she will be graduated from the fashionable Greenwald School in Old Westbury, Long Island. Ever since Justice John F. Carey rendered his now historic decision over the custody of the child, she has been a student there, returning each afternoon to the home of her aunt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The summers have been spent with her mother, Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt. But after her graduation, there will probably be a rearrangement of this program—for the Carey verdict expires at that time and already the attorneys for both Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Whitney are conferring.

Plans have not yet been completed for the future. But one thing is certain—Gloria will receive her higher education in this country. Both Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vanderbilt agree that there'll be no foreign schooling for the child. After that will come her social debut. And this will be an event to which today's little sub-debs are already looking forward. For that it will make social history, there is no doubt. It has already been decided that Mrs. Whitney will sponsor Gloria's "coming-out," but whether the party will take place at the magnificent Whitney estate on Long Island or at one of the smart Park avenue hotels has not been determined. At any rate, it will be a lavishly affair, with caterers, florists and orchestras doing their utmost—at fees of thousands

of dollars—to welcome the heiress into society.

Gloria's debutante days will be the most glamorous of all. Even today it is not difficult to picture her—a radiant young thing, completely surrounded by adoring beaux. Life will become a dizzy whirl of luncheons, cocktail parties, dinner dances and nightclubs. Champagne corks will pop, bands will play and the stag line will form to the right—for TEE Miss Vanderbilt! Rotogravure cameramen will work overtime and Broadway columnists will scan the dancing figures at the Stork Club, El Morocco, or whatever happens to be the most popular place of the day for a glimpse of the "Golden Girl."

Then, finally, the "Golden Girl" will come of age! And that will be the most interesting phase of her life. For she'll be on her own then. On her own—with a cool \$5,000,000—the principal and largest interest on the huge trust fund which old Commodore Vanderbilt left for his son, Reginald and his heirs—or as it turned out—his heiress! Today, out of the amount which he turned over to her each year for her maintenance—about \$150,000—Gloria is allowed \$250 for spending

money, or less than a dollar a day. It will be fun to see what Gloria does when she can spend \$10,000 a day if she pleases. For even though many inroads are made on Gloria's fortune—\$900 taken out each year for her mother's support, and \$300 a year for her maternal grandmother's maintenance, for instance, there will be enough left so that Gloria may indulge her most fanciful whim. She may travel all over the globe, she may have a wardrobe that will mark her as one of the "best dressed women in the world," she may buy fabulous jewels—and she'll still have enough left over to make her a most desirable heiress.

Then what? Will she, like the equally glittering Barbara Hutton, toss aside her American heritage and marry a title? Or will she, even as that other "Golden Girl," the lovely Doris Duke, take a nice young American for a husband? You can do practically anything you want when you have \$5,000,000. And it will be interesting to see what this little heiress is going to do.

But Gloria is not worrying about it all today. As a matter of fact, she's concentrating all her attention on mastering "The Big Apple."



AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF GLORIA AT THE AGE OF 21, SURROUNDED BY SUITORS. WILL SHE CHOOSE YOUTH, MORE WEALTH, OR A TITLE?

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WHAT IS A CANAPE?

By Arthur "Bugs" Baer

THE Smithsonian Institute is featuring the crested hadrosaurus which was a mammoth of a one-ounce brain. Doc Gilmore says the hadrosaurus was the dumbest animal that ever lived.

Doc then fumbles a good play by stating that the stupid hadrosaurus had just about sense enough to eat when it was hungry. If you are dumb enough to eat only when you are hungry, then you are too smart to get pains, aches and dizzy spells.

We would all be a lot better mentally and physically if we were dumb enough to eat only when we were hungry.

We do too much nibbling between meals at canapes, tid-bits and tasty little snackettes. The worst of all the extra-curricular foraging is the is biscuit known as the canape. It is served on large platters like surgical instruments.

A canape is an open-face sandwich without an upper deck. It is a bit of crust, a dab of butter, a bit of vagrant cheese, an expatriated shrimp, a whiff of second caviar or anything that has been growth parsley, some high velocity apprehended in the act of creeping or crawling.

The canape is undermining civilization, because it is slow poisoning disguised as hospitable nutrition. It arrives on its plattered casualties between the post-meal house of four and six. This is a highly strategic time, because before the arrival of the insidious canape we never thought the sardine lived that could spoil both your dinner and your appetite for supper. The canape is a midnight snack doing a little preparatory sleep-walking in the afternoon.

A croquette is yesterday's pot

Why a Mother Couldn't Make Her Child Mind

Binding His Arms to Keep Him From Sucking Thumb a Mistake.

By Angelo Patri

"I AM having a great deal of trouble with my child. He is a lovely baby and I thought I was going to have such a happy time with him. Now he is something awful. I get no peace night or day. Something has to be done or I'll go out of my mind."

"What is he doing?" "All night he tosses and whines. All day he has tantrums; he says 'No' before he knows what I'm going to say. It's a battle from night until morning, and from morning to night."

"What is he saying 'No' to most? What is he fighting against most?"

"Well, I guess it's the splints I put on his elbow. And he doesn't like me to pin his blankets tight across his crib. But I have to. He made me. It's his own fault. If he would stop sucking his thumb I wouldn't have to do it."

"You bind splints on his arms to keep him from bending them, and you fasten his sleeves down to the mattress, and then you pin the blankets firmly about the crib so he can't wriggle his hands free?"

"I simply had to. He was ruining his mouth, making his teeth come in crooked. Flattening his thumb. It's an awful habit. My mother had a terrible time with me, and I'm having the same with him, I suppose."

"Are his teeth coming in crooked?"

"No. But everybody says they will be pushed out of line, and it looks awful. See him with his thumb stuck in his mouth all the time. What can we do about it? I can't stand his constant fighting and whining and complaining. I'm beginning to fear there is something mentally wrong with him."

"How would you like me to tie your hands to your back and then to the chair and make you sit there for the next hour or so?"

"I certainly wouldn't like it, but you can't let a child suck his thumb because you tied him up?"

"No. He keeps right on no matter what I do?"

"And as long as you bind him, as long as you make him feel like a prisoner, he will resist it and fight you and make you feel like a monster."

"Children a few months old, even a few weeks, will grow red in the face with anger and fight with all their might if their hands are held tight, will resist it and fight you and make you feel like a monster."

"Imagine how a child feels when he is held tight, stiff at his sides, his body pinned to the bed, in a strait-jacket of blankets and night clothes. It is enough to ruin his disposition and wreck his nervous system. Set him free!"

"Don't bind his arms; don't pin him down; don't tie him as you are when you are ready for bed."

"Make him happy. Put something in his hand when he sucks his thumb. Stop nagging him about it. When he is well and happy, with plenty of joyful things to do, he will forget his thumb. And if to do his time and experience will teach him and make him want to stop. And he will."

A New Interior For the Kitchen

By Elizabeth Boykin

WOMAN with a house should make a tip from the Government's new kitchen plan. It is a high-sounding reorganization every so often. Just now we'd like to talk about a kitchen reorganization—a four-point plan for perturbed homemakers. Of course there are big, important kitchen rearrangements that only a housewife with an old-fashioned workroom owes herself. But our ideas can be worked out in almost any sort of kitchen where the normal, everyday duties of a typical American home must be carried on.

Point 1. The ice-box room. The trend has been away from these cubicles off the kitchen for the ice box, but, trend or no, many homes still have them. Of course, you keep your ice box there. But is it other than that, a general catch-all for rubbers, wrumpy jelly jars and a bag of cleaning cloths? A really efficient ice-box room can be created with little effort or expense. On shelves built over the refrigerator keep those salad molds and ice-box dishes when not in use. Add a small steel cabinet with a sliding door as a place to store those items marked "Keep in a cool, dark place."

Point 2. Get the most from your stove. If it has a drawer or built-in shelf, don't clutter these with string of odds and ends. Instead use them as a storage place for dry cereals, crackers and other staples that need to be kept crisp. The heat from the stove will attend to this for you and you can always

serve fresh, crisp crackers without any forethought. Point 3. Save yourself periodic washings of little-used china. On that top shelf where you keep your very best dishes, invest in rubber-covered racks that hold your plates in a standing position, like a draining rack. Either make or buy oil-silk covers for the dishes in colors harmonizing with your kitchen for a gay effect.

Point 4. Change your color scheme as you do your nail polish. This may sound absurdly extravagant but, if the walls of your kitchen are neutral, you can achieve a lot of variety by changing small items in your kitchen now and then. If you're always run to green in your furnishings, try using dark blue shell edgings, an inexpensive set of dark blue canisters and some dish towels with dark blue borders. Blue and white checked gingham curtains and some blue pottery bowls will renew the life in your kitchen, without making you discard or repaint all the green items. Or if you want all out for red in your kitchen a few years ago, try substituting it with brown or gray accessories.

Any congress of women ought to pass this kitchen reorganization plan unanimously. (Copyright, 1938.)

Smart Necklines

By Gladys Glad

I HAVE A HUNCH that a goodly portion of the fair sex will find the new necklines, for midwinter and spring, rather trying. For to display them to advantage, one's neck must be perfect in every detail, and the indulgent miss whose chin has multiplied into two or three, or the girl whose neck has become flabby and loose-skinned, is not going to look smart, no matter how chic and unusual the neckline of her frock.

Jane Wyatt, screen actress, is one lass who can wear those new necklines advantageously, for Jane has

a flawless throat and chinline. There is no sagging or double-chinned effect to mar the firm, youthful contours of her chinline. And she believes that one reason is because she's always maintained good head posture.

If you have acquired a sagging chinline, the first thing you must do is to attempt to improve your posture. Keep your head up and properly carried, if you wish a perfect neck and under-chin line.

And practice neck exercises every day, too, in order to keep your neck and chin muscles strong and supple. Those outlined below are effective.

Lie flat on the floor, face downward with hands at sides. Then raise your head, chest and legs from the floor, curving your body backward, until only your ribs and abdomen are resting on the floor. Press your head as far back as possible, then relax, springing your head and legs to the floor.

Take a position on your hands and knees, your back flat. Then raise your head as far backward as possible and hollow your back, while still on your hands and knees. Next, in this position, fall downward, completely relaxed, and hump your back upward.

Stand erect, hands on back of your head, chin dropped forward on your chest, and shoulders relaxed forward. Then slowly pull your head upward, resisting the pull with your very best dishes, invest in rubber-covered racks that hold your plates in a standing position, like a draining rack. Either make or buy oil-silk covers for the dishes in colors harmonizing with your kitchen for a gay effect.

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QUESTIONS FROM READERS

A. K.: "Can you give me information on the care of the teeth, especially with regard to mouth odor? My teeth are rather crowded and, therefore, I have difficulty in cleaning them thoroughly."

Answer: The most important thing about keeping a mouth clean under these circumstances is the proper use of a small toothbrush with tough bristles. A powder or sandy toothpaste is probably best. The brush should be laid against the teeth and pushed in with a slight rotary motion, systematically placing it between every tooth, front and back, in the upper and lower jaw. The best deodorant is the use of a weak solution of chloramine-T. Some tooth powders now include this ingredient.

Toothsome Topics

Radiation and olives are always welcome additions to the hors d'oeuvres platter.

Clam chowder or any of the vegetable chowders are nice for dinner on the maid's night off.

Brain Twizzlers

By Prof. J. D. Flint

I GOT A TICKET FOR SPEEDIN' VESTRIDAY

HERE is one sent in by Twizzler Anonymous about a snail which has been added to the suggestion of one of the professor's colleagues. All in all it gives to you a neat and not too easy problem. A snail is at the bottom of a well 30 feet deep. He starts a journey to the top at the rate of one inch per day. However, he is handicapped because at night when he rests, gravity causes him to slip back down two feet. Not only that but when he does finally reach the top he finds that he has climbed up a partition which is very thin and he immediately starts a descent down the other side exerting the same amount of energy that he exerted climbing up. How long did the whole trip, from the bottom of the partition to the top and down the other side to the bottom again take?

Answer on Page 4, Col. 4.



# COOK COOS

By Ted Cook

Charles Ketterling says every body can become a research engineer by writing down 10 things wrong with himself and then trying to correct them.

That may be research engineering, but it isn't human nature.

If he wants to make research engineering popular among the masses, he should urge everyone to write down 10 things he likes about himself and then keep talking to his wife about them.

**HARBINGER NOTE**  
One robin does not make a spring; one swallow does not make a summer.

But winter is here the very first time the water pipes freeze and burst.

And we SOS the plumber.

Simile—  
Convenient as the term "purg" in a dictator's program.

Unfortunately Mussolini's verbal lava does more widespread harm than Vesuvius.

**GOOD WORK, CHARLEY**  
(Lamar, Mo., Democrat.)

When he had remained in the cooler, on a diet of bread and coffee, on Thursday forenoon, until along Friday afternoon, Clyde (Curley) Soach indicated to Sheriff Wattenbarger that he would plead guilty to stealing chickens.

Deputy Sheriff Charlie Reed, who had been absolutely tireless in this case, Sheriff Wattenbarger says. Remember you can't give Deputy Sheriff Charlie Reed too much credit. He had things practically all lined out when he started on the search, and he stayed with us and helped us every minute.

Mr. Hoover still insists the Republicans should keep interest alive by formulating platforms—plank by plank.

And he'd doubtless like his notions included—just to show he's presidential timber.

**MAN OF THE MOMENT**  
He is Isadore B. Snaffle, philosopher, stamp collector and punch-board enthusiast, who announces he will go into the book publishing business.

"I believe," says Snaffle, "that there is a great need for a change in the viewpoint of creative literature. We need to encourage authors who can skillfully and convincingly treat the great theme of sympathy for the underdog. Therefore I shall specialize on literature which deals with the down-trodden capitalist."

Says Genevieve, the kitchen cynic, "A lot of mental midgits seem to have the idea that they can pass a resolution that will preserve peace."

Simile from Ken Sisson—  
Flat as a doormat.

Headline says—  
Film "Propaganda" Rejected by Hays.

**FAMOUS LAST WORDS**  
Just because you are a member of the Seamen's Union is no reason you can push passengers around and thumb your nose at the captain.

(Copyright, 1935.)

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

By Ripley



**BEN HELLER**  
Chester town, Md.  
HORSEMAN  
PICKED 8 WINNERS  
OUT OF 7 RACES  
(See Monday's Cartoon)

**COUGH!**  
TIS NOT AN EASY TASK TO SHOW  
HOW **OUGH** SOUNDS SINCE **THOUGH**  
AN **IRISH LOUGH**, AN **ENGLISH SLOUGH**,  
AND **COUGH** AND **HICCOUGH** ALL ALLOW  
DIFFER AS MUCH AS **TOUGH** AND **THROUGH**  
THERE SEEMS NO REASON WHY THEY DO.

**CAN YOU FIT**  
THE ABOVE SIMILAR  
FIGURES TOGETHER  
AND MAKE A PERFECT  
TRIANGLE?

# PEACOCK FEATHERS

Lacking a Cook, Jerry Prepares the Meals—Mimi Regards the Hayes Children With Amusement.

CHAPTER FORTY.

**MIMI'S PRIDE** spoke. We, she said, we could not go back to St. Louis because her friends would know she had been "foiled."

Peacock feathers! She wasn't thinking of my love of her. She was thinking of what other people would say—Andy and Olga and all the rest. Pride mattered more to her than love—more than anything in the whole world.

I tried again, "If we love each other enough—"

She broke in. "Oh, what does either of us know of love? If you had loved me you wouldn't have made me risk a thing like this."

We've been just two children playing with our emotions—

I caught her hands up in mine, crushing them until she winced. "Speak for yourself, Mimi. But you shall not say such things of me."

"You are hurting my hand, Jerry."

"You are hurting my heart."

I did not let her go, and presently she ceased to struggle and I had her in my arms. "Oh, Jerry, Jerry," she whispered, after a long tense silence. "I've been such a little beast to say such things to you."

I knew then that she was mine again, that my masterfulness had conquered. But the things she had said had left a scar. And the problems which were before us had found no real solution.

The question of a maid became a burning one. Dora Hayes was, it seemed, to go in a day or two to a summer hotel on the other side of the mountain. I offered her equal wages, but she wanted the excitement of the change of scene and of the company she would meet. It was, in a sense, for Dora a social opportunity.

Young men employed about the hotel—other girls in other seasons had found their mates.

Mrs. Hayes was sorry that she could not cook for us, but Dora was the oldest of a family of six. Left thus, by her daughter's departure, to do the work for the family, plus certain of the farm laborers, who were boarders, Mrs. Hayes' hands were more than full.

"It wouldn't be hard work for just the two of you, Mrs. Chandler," she told Mimi. "If you knew how to do it."

"But I don't know how, Mrs. Hayes. I've never made a blarney or baked a cake, or fried a chicken in my life."

"Well, I could learn you," said kind Mrs. Hayes, beaming.

It was I who protested. "We simply must have someone to help my wife. I could not see Mimi as a daily drudge—with her hands rough, her lovely face above a pan of steaming dishes. It made no difference to me that my mother had done these things. I wanted Mimi always silken and shining."

On the day that Dora left us we annexed the half-bred wife of one of the farm laborers. Her name was Sally, and she came up twice a day and did the heavy work. She could cook nothing, however, except the coarse food which her husband demanded. So I supplemented her efforts, and became the family chef. It was easy enough in a

## Answer to Twizzler

It is clear that at the end of the seventeenth night the small will be up 17 feet from the bottom. At the end of the eighteenth day he will be at the top and will slide down two feet that night, but he will be two feet down the other side. Then, the remaining 15 feet will be covered in two days and night, nine feet each 24 hours, because in the day time the small, by exerting the same energy, will travel three feet plus two which are the product of exertion which was made to overcome the gravity pull on the way up, but which helps on the way down. In addition, there is the gravity tendency going down, give two feet more of progress, making seven feet plus the two-foot slip while resting at night. Therefore, 20 days and nights complete the trip.

(Copyright, 1935.)

any signs of sensitiveness when she indicated that she wanted to be alone.

Her capture of him had come about one day when she told the five children the story of the "Wild Swans." I found them all one afternoon in a grove of pines not far from the house. The ground beneath the trees was bare of all undergrowth; there was a carpet of needles, with a few boulders shouldering through them. Mimi sat on one of the boulders. She was dressed in green and looked like a dryad. She was very dramatic in her rendering of the story, and I kept out of sight until she had finished it.

From where I stood I could see Timothy. He looked up, caught my eyes on him, and a wave of color almost obscured his freckles. But in another moment he had forgotten me, and was hanging on Mimi's words.

**B**UT that night when Mimi and I sat on the porch in the moonlight, a lanky youth rounded the corner of the house, and stood in front of us.

"Mrs. Chandler," he said, "I came down to ask you about that girl."

"What girl, Timothy?"

"The one in the story that made all the shirts for her brothers. She didn't have to make them shirts, did she?"

"No. She did it because she loved them, and she didn't want to see them suffer."

"Well, I'll bet you Mary Hayes wouldn't sew on no shirts like that 'cor me or Jimmie or Johnnie."

"She might, Timothy, if it would save you from some unhappiness."

He pondered that, sitting on the step, his face turned up to the sky; transfixed by the white light into a beauty not unlike that of a painting I had seen of the "Boy of Winander."

"Well, I guess we don't any of us know what we would do till the time comes, do we? But that was some girl to sew on them shirts."

He left us and we laughed a little. Yet, it was Mimi who said, "He's a darling, Jerry—and he doesn't know it."

Except for the Hayes family and the farm laborers, we saw practically no one from week-end to week-end. The nearest ranches were several miles away, and two of them were owned by Scandinavian farmers, practical farmers with whom I found it easy to be neighborly, but whose wives had absolutely nothing in common with Mimi. They talked continually of their housekeeping, their health, and of their children. Both of them were heavy, somewhat blowy creatures, though rosy-cheeked and smiling, with families of tow-headed freckled children not unlike the Hayes tribe.

We don't see what they get out of life," Mimi stated, as we rode home one day from brief calls at the two places.

"Perhaps," I said, "they love their husbands and their children enough to make up for all the rest."

Mimi tilted up her chin. "They are happy because they don't know any better," she said scornfully.

We rode one day in the little Ford car, which was used about the farm, to the summer hotel, 20 miles away, where Dora worked. It was high up on one of the highest mountains, and was a charming, rambling structure, built absolutely in accord with the landscape. Its timbers were rough-hewn, there were great cone fireplaces, and the simple furniture was beautified and brightened by Indian rugs and pottery.

"If we had a home like this, Jerry," Mimi said, "it would be wonderful."

"Perhaps we may . . . some day."

She stood looking into the roaring fire. "It was a heart like this of which I dreamed."

We stayed for dinner and danced afterwards. The hotel had a fashionable Midwestern patronage, and I am sure that Mimi was recognized. "When you get your affairs settled we can buy a good car and come often," Mimi said happily, as we rode home.

(Continued Monday.)

(Copyright, 1935.)

**Cold Cereals**  
The first time the dry cereal is used from the new box, transfer the flakes to an empty cracker tin and keep them in this container with the lip clamped down firmly. Then you will never have to freshen up the cereal to prevent its being soggy. They will stay crisp to the end of the box.

**Deviled Canned Corn**  
Two cups canned crushed corn, two and one-half cups milk, three eggs, one-half teaspoon sugar, one-half teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Beat eggs until light, add milk and seasonings, then the corn and pour all into a buttered baking dish. Bake in a slow oven for a half hour.

**Watered Milk**  
One of the few places where one can "water" milk and have it no effect is when cake baking. If you have insufficient milk for the cake or hot cake recipe, fill out with water until the called-for amount is reached. It will make absolutely no difference in the quality of your cake, unless the cake might be just a bit lighter.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**HISS THE VILLAIN! CHEER THE HERO! GOLDEN ROD SHOW BOAT**  
Presents the Old Time Melodrama "That's Gold in Them Thar Hills"  
Nighly at 8:15—Matinee Sun., 3 P. M.  
Foot of Locust Street  
Phone GARfield 8675

**AMERICAN**  
Nighly: 8:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15, 12:15  
Disregard Self-Ordained Rumors! Good Seats Available and Now Selling for Next Week's Performances  
Sam H. Harris presents  
**"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"**  
By Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman  
Chicago Company Directors for a Year at the Harris Theatre

**GARRICK**  
ROAD SHOWS  
2:15 P. M. & 8:15 P. M.  
NOW PLAYING  
LAST ROAD SHOW OF THE SEASON!  
**MIKE SACKS**  
Presents GREAT DOUBLE CAST  
CROWDING THE STAGE  
WITH COMEDIANS-DANCERS  
PRETTY GIRLS-SENSATIONAL ACTS  
**"POPPIN' THE TOP"**  
IT'S THE TOP  
OLD LA BELLE CHARMANE  
HOT STUFF  
MISS DUFFY  
BRING THE LADIES—ALWAYS POP PRICES

**PARISIAN MIDNITE**  
SHOW TONITE AT 12!  
ONLY MIDNITE SHOW

**FOR A BETTER SHOW GO TO FANCHON & MARCO AND ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO. Theatres**

**AMBASSADOR**  
2:10 & 8:10  
NOW! NOW!  
**FOX**  
RESTFUL SEATS  
11 TILL 2 25c

**FOX**  
STARTS FRIDAY  
**'Inside Nazi Germany'**

**MISSOURI**  
Today: 2:15 Noon TILL 2  
2:15 P. M. to 6: 40c After  
**ST. LOUIS**  
4:30 GRAVOIS  
Open 4:30—25c to 6

**GRANADA**  
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**LINDLE**  
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Matinee 2c till 6

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**SHADY OAK**  
NIGHTLY AND FOREST  
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Eddie Cantor in "That Certain Woman"

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6th & Chestnut  
Eleanor Whitney-Johnny Downs, "Glorious Trouble"  
Buck Jones, "The Boss of Lonely Valley," 20c Always

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604 N. EASTON  
Dick Powell, "Warrior's Pennsylvania"  
Maffett, "Varsity Show"

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Harriet Marshall, "Breakfast for Two"  
Barbara Stanwyck

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Bert Lahr-Alice Brady-Silly House

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Grand & Linn  
Lynne Overman-R. Karna, "Partners in Crime"  
Credence Rains in "They Won't Forget"

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Don Terry, "Flight to a Finish," DIMMERWARE

**KINGSLAND**  
341 GRAVOIS  
Paul Kelly in "The Frame Up" SILVERWARE  
Annabella-Paul Lukas, "Dinner at the Ritz"

**LAFAYETTE**  
163 S. Jefferson  
GERTRUDE MICHAEL, "Sophie Lang Goes West"  
ZANE GREY's "Thunder Trail" with Gilbert Roland

**MANCHESTER**  
1047 Manchester  
Cesar Romero-Phyllis Brooks, "Dangerously Yours"  
Harry Carey, "TRADER HORN—CRAZY AUCTION!"

**MAPLEWOOD**  
719 MANCHESTER  
Pat O'Brien-John BLONDELL, "Back in Circulation"  
JANE WITHERS in "45 Fathers"

**MIKADO**  
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Irene Dunne, "High, Wide and Handsome" Randolph Scott  
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**SHAW**  
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**RICHMOND**  
21 CLAYTON & 810 BEND  
JACK BENNY-Gail Patrick, "ARTISTS and MODELS"  
Loretta YOUNG-Tyrone POWER, "Second Honeymoon"

**PHOTOPLAY THEATRES**

**RITZ**  
3149 S. GRAND  
OPEN 1:30  
25c TILL 6  
GLORIOUS MUSICAL TRIUMPH!  
**52nd STREET**  
Kenny Baker  
Leo Carrillo-Fats Waller  
Leo Carrillo-Sid Silver  
Leo Carrillo-Fats Waller

**PLUS**  
**ROBERT MONTGOMERY**  
**ROSALIND RUSSELL**  
**LIVE LOVE AND LEARN**  
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OLIVE ST. GRAND  
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25c TILL 6  
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FALLON JONES  
WILLIAM WILSON  
PLUS THIS M. G. M. THRILL HIT  
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON  
GEORGE MURPHY  
**"THE WOMEN MEN MARRY"**

**SHENANDOAH**  
2012 S. GRAND  
OPEN 8:00  
STARTS 8:00  
25c TILL 6  
**TIVOLI**  
6360 DELMAR  
AN IMMORTAL TRIUMPH!  
**PAUL MUNI**  
THE LIFE OF EMILE ZOLA  
PLUS THIS MUSICAL-COMEDY  
**MERRY-GO-ROUND** 1938  
MISCHY AUBER, BERT LARH, SLICE BRADY, JOHN KING

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DINE AND DANCE  
"Who's the Boss? Guess That"  
DANCING EVERY SAT. EVE.  
10 TILL 2 A. M.—Lions Orchestra

**LOEW'S**  
NOW 2 BIG FEATURES—25c to 6  
**EDWARD G. ROBINSON**  
in MARY'S GIRL  
**"THE LAST GANGSTER"**  
With  
James Stewart  
Ross Stroder Lionel Stander

**PLUS**  
**SLADY GEORGE**  
FRANCHOT TONE  
in "Love is a Headache"

**NORSIDE**  
GRAND NORTON BUILDING  
2 GRAND HITS  
**"52nd STREET"**  
Kenny Baker  
Leo Carrillo-Fats Waller  
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Maffett







**Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox**

(Copyright, 1938.)

GRANDMA WORTLE, WHO CONTROLS ALL THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY



**Popeye—By Segar**

"Here Comes the Bride."

(Copyright, 1938.)



**Henry—By Carl Anderson**

(Copyright, 1938.)



**Jasper—By Frank Owen**

(Copyright, 1938.)



"BLOW LOUDER NEXT TIME, JASPER, AND CALL UP A BIGGER MOOSE FOR PAPA."

**Big Chief Wahoo—By Saunders and Woggon**

Liquid Lightning

(Copyright, 1938.)



**Li'l Abner—By Al Capp**

The Face in the Barroom Door

(Copyright, 1938.)



**Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross**

(Copyright, 1938.)



**Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby**

(Copyright, 1938.)



**Blondie—By Chic Young**

Accidents Will Happen!

(Copyright, 1938.)



FARM BUYER  
REACHED THE  
THE POST-DIS  
WANT AD P

VOL. 90. No. 140.

**FURIOUS FIGHT  
FOR RAIL CITY  
SOUTHEAST  
OF SUCHOW**

Chinese Claim Recapture  
of Mingwang on Tien-  
sin-Pukow Line in Battle  
With Japanese Forces  
From Nanking.

INVADERS' NORTHERN  
ARMY REINFORCED

Shantung Columns Moving  
on Kiangsiang — Plan  
Bomb Guerrillas in Po-  
tung, Attack Defended  
in Hangchow Area.

By the Associated Press.  
SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (Sunday).  
Heavy fighting raged today  
between Chinese and Japanese  
forces in the vicinity of  
the Lungtai railway, China's  
most important line.

Chinese claimed recapture  
of Mingwang on the Tientsin-Pukow  
railway, which crosses the Lung-  
tai at Suchow. Previous Japanese  
reports said the Japanese army  
was moving from Nanking, pushing  
miles beyond Mingwang, in An-  
hui Province, in the battle for  
the northern section of the Tientsin-  
Pukow line.

The Lungtai railway, object  
of Japanese thrusts from the north  
and south, was defended by an es-  
timated 400,000 Chinese. The Ja-  
panese forces have been estimated  
at 100,000 men, with 20,000 artil-  
lery and cavalrymen being moved  
up to reinforce the northern half  
of the pincer-like offensive.

Defenses Prepared at Suchow.  
Chinese sources said both sides  
were preparing for a decisive bat-  
tle and reported 50 planes had reached  
Suchow to help defend the railway.  
Kweichow, about 100 miles west  
and slightly north of Suchow, was  
the immediate target of Japanese  
columns in southwestern Shantung  
Province. They were moving  
Kiangsiang, about 80 miles north  
of Kweichow, while the battle raged  
near Mingwang, about 100 miles  
southeast of Suchow.

Suchow's civilian population  
ordered to leave. Strong defense  
fortifications were built in the  
vicinity of Suchow, and Japanese  
forces were reported to be  
attacking infantry southeast, south  
west and south of Shanghai.

Guerrillas in Pootung Bombed.  
Twelve planes operating within  
few miles south and southeast  
of Shanghai bombed and machine-  
gunned Chinese irregulars clinging  
to otherwise abandoned barriers  
in the Pootung area. These guerrilla  
bands were all that challenged  
complete Japanese occupation of  
the Shanghai area and Japan  
predicted the Pootung clearing  
would be finished in a few days.  
Four hundred of the main guerrilla  
force of 1000 men were reported  
to have been killed in a Japanese  
infantry attack.

Twenty bombing planes made  
raids on the Hangchow front about  
125 miles to the southwest of  
Shanghai, where the Chinese  
engaged in a counter-attack. The  
Japanese flyers bombarded  
Hangchow-Nanchang railway and  
reported destruction of hangars  
and equipment on airfields at  
Chubien, in Chekiang Province,  
and Yushan, in adjoining Kiang  
Province.

An official report of the in-  
dustrial section of the Shanghai  
Municipal Council disclosed in part  
enormous damage suffered by  
Shanghai industries in the October  
and November fighting. The re-  
port showed 1905 Chinese and for-  
eign plants in the eastern and  
northern sections of the city had  
been destroyed. These had carried  
on 70 per cent of Shanghai's in-  
dustrial activity. Others were dan-  
gered by shelling, bombs, fire and  
looting. The report did not esti-  
mate the monetary loss.

Japanese Planes Bomb China  
Sugar Mills Near Canton.  
By the Associated Press.  
CANTON, China, Jan. 22.—Ja-  
panese navy planes heavily bom-  
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